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Sakharov, Soviet Dissident, Awarded Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Andrei Sakharov, 54, the scientist who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb and later became a leading dissident and defender of human rights, was today awarded the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Sakharov is the first Russian to receive the peace prize. "Andrei Dmitriyevich Sakharov has addressed his message of peace and justice to all peoples of the world," the Nobel Committee said in an unusually detailed citation.

"For him, it is a fundamental principle that world peace can have no lasting value unless it is founded on respect for the individual human being in society."

"Uncompromisingly and fearlessly, Sakharov has fought not only against the abuse of power and violations of human dignity in all its forms, but he has with equal vigor fought for the ideal of a state founded on the principle of justice for all," the citation said.

In Moscow, Mr. Sakharov said tonight that he hoped his Nobel Prize award would benefit political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

He told Western correspondents that he would travel to Oslo to receive the prize Dec. 10 if Soviet authorities allow him to go and return.

He said that he regarded the prize as a recognition of those who had paid with their freedom for human rights.

"I hope that now in the period of détente giving the peace prize to a man who does not fully support the official point of view will not be viewed as a challenge to the official position but will be taken as a sign of the spirit of tolerance and broadness which must be an essential part of the process of détente," he said.

A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said today he had "absolutely no comment" on the award.

In Florence, where she is recovering from an eye operation, the scientist's wife said today that she was convinced that her husband's award would help political prisoners in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Sakharov abandoned a brilliant scientific career to speak out against what he believed to be wrong with Soviet society.

He has urged the abolition of the Soviet method of confining political dissidents to psychiatric hospitals, an end to prison abuses, amnesties for political prisoners, greater freedom of information and he has championed the rights of Soviet citizens to travel abroad.

In 1968, his name became well known in the West with his 10,000-word essay entitled "Thoughts on Progress, Peace."

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Andrei Sakharov United Press International

Anti-Guerrilla Maneuvers Held Army Arrests 3 Officers As Anti-Franco Suspects

MADRID, Oct. 9 (UPI).—The army announced the arrest today of three military officers suspected of political activities directed against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime.

The arrests brought to 13 the number of military officers held as suspected members of a dissident organization in the armed forces.

The army also said special units held maneuvers in anti-guerrilla operations—an indication that increasing activity of leftist terrorists may have caused the military to step up counter-measures.

Thirteen persons, among them nine policemen, have died as the result of guerrilla action in the last nine days.

Policeman Dies

In Madrid, a policeman shot in the head by guerrillas last week died in a hospital yesterday.

In Barcelona, top military and civilian authorities today attended the funeral of five persons—among them two policemen—who were slain yesterday in a battle between police and terrorists.

The army called the maneuvers in southern Spain routine. It said they were held to teach techniques used against "subversion" and "irregulars."

The arrest of the three officers was announced in a five-line communiqué at the headquarters of the Barcelona Military District. It said Maj. Enrique Lopez Amor, Capt. Juan Diego Garcia and Capt. Arturo Guzman Granados were arrested in Barcelona and were being held in the garrison of the nearby town of Girona.

The three were arrested "in connection with judicial action which is continuing in Madrid against nine officers . . . and have been put at the disposal of an investigating judge," the communiqué said.

The Madrid group was accused of having "plotted to commit the crime of sedition." The officers are reportedly members of the Military Democratic Union, an underground organization of military officers working for political change in Spain. The first arrests were made in July.

No formal charges have been brought against any of the 12 officers, military sources said.

Rights, Reform

In a manifesto distributed in the last week, the dissident military group called for the full recognition of human rights and democratic liberty, socio-economic reform, free elections, a referendum to decide on an institutional form of the Spanish state and full integration of Spain into Western Europe.

Political sources say the group represents no more than 1,000 men and perhaps only a few hundred.

The government, meanwhile, banned the new magazine Mundo for four months and fined its editor 200,000 pesetas (about \$3,400). A spokesman for the weekly said Mundo was suspended because of a cover which showed a Basque nationalist flag—a symbol whose public display is outlawed in Spain.

The government also seized the latest issue of Spain's largest political weekly magazine, Cambio 16. The magazine's cover contained the headline, "The Demons of Spain Are Coming Back."

Responsibility Claimed

PARIS, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—A group bearing the name of an executed Basque guerrilla today claimed responsibility for yesterday's shooting of the Spanish deputy military attaché here.

The group, called the International Juan Paredes Manot Brigade, claimed responsibility in a statement published in the extreme leftist newspaper Liberation.

Paredes Manot was among five terrorists executed in Spain on Sept. 27.

The attaché, Capt. Bartolome Garcia-Plata Valle, was shot three times. Doctors said today his life was not in danger.

7 Envoys to Return

PARIS, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The French ambassador to Spain will return to his post. He had been on vacation and did not return to Madrid to protest the execution of the five guerrillas last month.

Similar announcements also were made today by the governments of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Austria and Finland.

Project Would Be Worth \$10 Billion U.S., Britain, West Germany Plan to Develop NATO Tank

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Oct. 9.—U.S., British and West German experts are engaged in long-term negotiations to develop a single combat tank for the Western Alliance—a concept with major economic, political and military implications for the three countries.

On paper, the proposal is staggering—the manufacture of up to 10,000 main battle tanks at the cost of nearly \$1 million each or \$10 billion to be spent during 15 years.

By comparison, the recent so-called arms deal of the century, the \$2-billion contract for the General Dynamics Corp. to deliver more than 300 F-16 fighter planes to Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark, is almost small change.

The fighter deal came down to a bitter competition between the U.S. manufacturer and a French company because modern aviation technology is a narrowly held commodity. On the other hand, the development of a new tank involves the basic automotive, steel and arms industries of Britain, the United States and West Germany.

To Europeans, the proposed tank deal offers an unusual opportunity for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to take a giant step toward its goal of standardizing weapons and equipment.

Up to now, a U.S. tank expert said, "standardization in the American definition has meant 'do it our way.' This tank deal is a chance for us to make a move in the Europeans' direction."

Western military experts have been stimulated to speed their efforts to overhaul the NATO tank.

U.S., France, discuss collaboration on new fighter planes. Page 2.

forces by the lessons of the 1973 war between Israel and Egypt.

In that short encounter on desert terrain, the standard U.S. M-48 tank, with which the Israeli Army was equipped, proved highly vulnerable to the Soviet-made tanks and rockets used by the invading Egyptian Army.

The West Germans have 1,350 M-48 tanks, which they plan to replace with their own recently developed Leopard-2 tanks, starting in 1978. For the next decade, the Germans have entered an agreement with the British to develop a vehicle code-named Tank-3.

The U.S. Army also wants to develop a tank for the 1980s, for which it has drawn up specifications and adopted the code-name XM-1. Chrysler Corp. and General Motors Corp. are building prototype models of this U.S. tank.

With the costs for a sophisticated, fully-equipped tank climbing to nearly \$1 million each, the West German, British and U.S. governments profess to be interested in making a single weapon that will meet their separate national needs as well as that of NATO.

The West Germans are clearly ahead in the development race with the Leopard-2 tank, a vehicle of nearly 50 tons that can race across open terrain at 45 miles an hour, shift into reverse and reach the same speed, firing as it goes.

The Leopard-2 is ideally designed for the type of terrain that the NATO army is most likely to face in any confrontation with the Soviet and Warsaw Pact armies in Central Europe.

"They have an incredible superiority," they have an incredible superiority (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Shots Fired in Skirmish At Oporto; 64 Injured

LISBON, Oct. 9 (UPI).—The commander of the northern military region today accused rebel troops and armed civilians of firing into troops sent to break up a riot outside a contested artillery base occupied by leftist soldiers in Oporto.

Political sources said the left-of-center Popular Democrats had threatened to "suspend their activities" in the government unless the military regime clarified its position on the clash that hospitalized 64 persons.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso, the northern commander, accused the Communist-controlled station Radio Club of inciting the pre-dawn street battle between pro-government demonstrators and leftists.

"People on the walls, including civilians armed with G-38 [automatic military weapons], unleashed intensive gunfire on the Copcon military security forces, the military police and a reconnaissance platoon," Gen. Pires Veloso said. "Afterward, there was a second period of gunfire longer than the first, while the forces of order abstained from responding."

The rebel troops inside the base, bedecked with red flags, appealed for reinforcements from other leftist troops in Portugal.

The northern commander issued his statement as radical leftist soldiers in the central region called for a major anti-government demonstration in Coimbra and the toll in Portugal's escalating street violence reached one dead and more than 80 wounded in Oporto and Lisbon.

The Popular Democrats, whose militants spearheaded the pro-government demonstrators in the Oporto clash, accused the government of failure to absorb them of blame. Sources within the party said they could suspend their support for the coalition Cabinet unless this was rectified.

The Coimbra rally was organized by the banned "Soldiers United Will Overcome" movement to protest the government attempts to restore military discipline by cracking down on rebellious leftist troops.

The rally was widely endorsed by revolutionary leftist groups and the largest Communist-controlled newspaper in the country, Diario de Noticias.

In Lisbon, a leftist mob of about 50 attacked six Maoist students shortly before dawn in a downtown square, where the students were putting up posters. The students were severely beaten and thrown into the Tagus River. One of the students died and the others were hospitalized.

The 64 persons were injured in Oporto in the fighting between pro-government demonstrators and leftist extremists with guns, clubs and stones, outside the artillery base occupied by the rebels.

Military spokesmen said 16 others were injured yesterday when a commando guarding the Oporto barracks of a military drivers' training school, accidentally threw a hand grenade instead of a tear-gas bomb at an anti-government crowd.

House Votes Approval of Sinai Accord

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Following an overwhelming House vote in favor of the Sinai agreement, the Senate today opened debate on the measure. A vote was expected tomorrow.

The House voted, 341 to 69, last night to approve the stationing of up to 200 U.S. civilian technicians in the Sinai to monitor the recent Egyptian-Israeli accord.

The congressmen gave their support to the administration's request to place U.S. volunteers at early-warning facilities in the Gidi and Mitla Passes that Israel will evacuate and turn over to a United Nations buffer force as part of the agreement.

The House accepted two minor amendments. Because of these measures and the possibility of Senate amendments, the joint resolution will probably have to be considered in conference and its passage may be delayed until after Congress' 10-day Columbus Day recess, which starts tomorrow.

Israel has refused to implement the agreement until Congress approves the use of U.S. technicians.

Effort for Passage

But administration supporters said a big effort would be made to resolve any differences and send the resolution to the White House for President Ford's signature by tomorrow afternoon.

The only major fight on the House floor arose over an amendment offered by Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., which would have limited the life of the monitoring contingent to two years, renewable by Congress.

The proposal was defeated, 287 to 122.

The House did accept an amendment that said the President had authority to use U.S. military forces to evacuate the technicians if necessary, but no more power than that.

In the hope of making the Senate resolution identical to the House version, thereby avoiding a conference, Senate sponsors quickly won approval of the only two language changes that had been adopted by the House.

Mansfield Opposed

Despite an apparent big majority in the Senate for the resolution, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., James Abourezk, D-S.D., and other critics lashed out at the proposal.

They said stationing of the technicians would only be the



Wearing the mask of a young girl to disguise his identity, a member of the leftist faction in the Beirut suburb of Chiyah mans his post during recent fighting in Lebanon.

Lebanon Fighting Continues As Arafat Joins Peace Drive

BEIRUT, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Rival militias continued to battle each other in Lebanon's two largest cities today despite intense political maneuvering by the government and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat to end the three-week-old crisis.

The casualty toll in 48 hours of street fighting in Beirut and Tripoli rose to at least 75 dead and 255 wounded. About 450 have been killed and more than 850 wounded in the three weeks of the current round of clashes between rightist Christian and leftist Moslem militias.

Battles with rockets, mortars and machine guns raged late into the night in Beirut's eastern suburbs and in Tripoli, Lebanon's second-largest city.

The army fought with Moslem gunmen in Tripoli for the second straight day.

Premier Rashid Karami went to Damascus today for urgent consultations with President Hafez al-Assad and Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria and with Mr. Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sees Franchising

Returning to Beirut, he met for two hours with President Suleiman Franjeh and afterward told newsmen he was optimistic that his contacts would succeed in restoring calm.

Mr. Karami admitted that Lebanon's 7,000-man internal security force was unable to cope with the fighting and that its units were getting the worst of it in clashes with civilian militiamen from both sides.

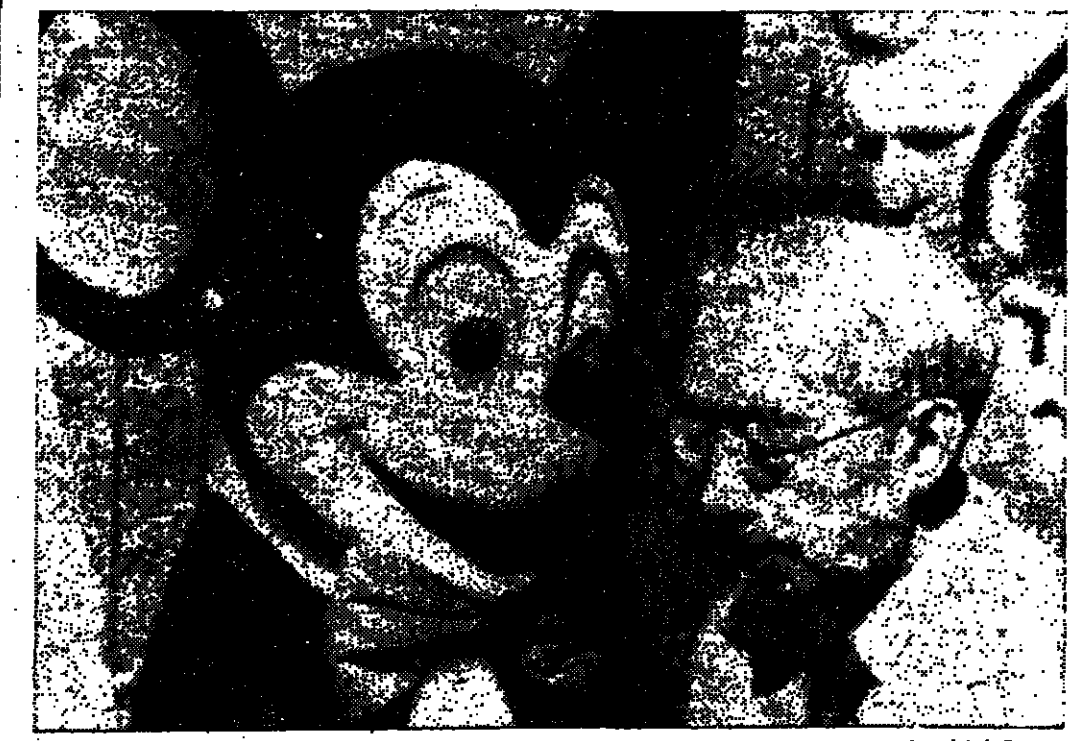
But, as he has in the past, he ruled out calling in the army for fear that it would only escalate fighting that has claimed nearly 1,200 casualties since April.

"The Lebanese security forces are exhausted now," the Premier said. "The number of armed civilians surpasses those of the security forces and their weapons are superior. . . . Nevertheless, to enlist the help of the army could further complicate the crisis."

Christians dominate the army's officer corps and for that reason Moslem leaders strongly oppose any army role in the disturbances.

Mr. Karami said that he asked Mr. Arafat to return to Lebanon and use his influence with the leftists to help make peace and that "indeed he has returned to make contacts and calm down the situation."

Asked about reports that his failure so far to end the fighting had made him consider quitting, Mr. Karami ruled out a



Emperor Hirohito of Japan visits Mickey Mouse at Disneyland in California.

Hirohito Sees Disneyland, John Wayne

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 (AP).—Japanese Emperor Hirohito and his wife, Empress Michiko, today visited Disneyland in a daylong visit here, eating California avocados amid mariachi music and meeting two of his favorite personalities, John Wayne and Mickey Mouse.

The Emperor's plane circled the Grand Canyon briefly before arriving here from Chicago yesterday and he later rode a tiny steam-engine train through a Disneyland exhibit showing the evolution of the canyon.

The 74-year-old Emperor and Empress Nagako were greeted at the amusement park by Mickey Mouse and the Seven Dwarfs and then attended a command performance of the park's musical salute to the bicentennial, "America on Parade."

The Emperor maintained his solemn expression but his wife broke into a broad smile.

The thousands of visitors in the sprawling park were kept away from the official party during the 70-minute stop.

Emperor Hirohito and his wife earlier were the guests of Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and other state and local officials, including Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., at a lavish downtown luncheon.

The Emperor's interest was piqued by the avocados in his salad and the music of a Mexican mariachi band in the hall. On the way out, he stopped briefly to chat with actors John Wayne and Charlton Heston. The Emperor is a Wayne fan and had met Mr. Heston some years ago in Tokyo during the Japanese premiere of the movie "Ben-Hur," the Emperor's press secretary said.

"We have long cherished a desire to visit this beautiful city," the Emperor said in his luncheon remarks. "I am pleased to note that the 13,000 Japanese-Americans in this region are playing active roles as good American citizens."

The Emperor later went to San Diego for a tour of the city's zoo and to visit the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in nearby La Jolla. He then traveled to San Francisco.

Bomb Kills Man, Injures 20, in Central London

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UPI).—A bomb hidden in a bag exploded at a central London bus stop tonight, fatally injuring a man and injuring 20 others.

St. George's Hospital said the man, in his late 20s, died shortly after admission but 20 others persons injured in the blast were released after treatment.

The blast was the first fatal explosion in central London since a bomb killed two persons in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel early last month. A police spokesman said the blast "has all the hallmarks of the earlier bombs that we have had in central London."

These blasts have been attributed to the outlawed Irish Republican Army or splinter groups.

The explosion occurred shortly before 9 p.m. on the south side of Piccadilly, near the entrance to Green Park subway station. It is close to the Ritz Hotel, several night clubs and exclusive restaurants, Buckingham Palace, residence of the royal family, is about a quarter-mile across Green Park.

For Fighters of 1980's

U.S., France Discuss Collaboration on Jets

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 9 (UPI)—With the fierce competition of the "arms deal of the century" behind them, French and U.S. aircraft interests have begun a series of private contacts on possible collaboration for the next generation of jet fighters, U.S. representatives, both industrial and official, have been quietly sounding out the French on their interest in abandoning costly, parallel production procedures in favor of joint efforts that might produce better planes and actually turn a profit.

The topic came up during Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's recent visit here and that of the Air Force chief of staff, Gen. David Jones. But the most important contacts have been between representatives of U.S. industry and Aerospatiale, the state-controlled French company that would like to get into the fighter-aircraft business.

The French aircraft industry suffered a serious blow this year when four European countries, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Norway, decided to replace their fleets of aging F-4 Starfighters with a U.S. plane, the F-16, instead of the French Mirage F-1. With the loss of that \$2-billion contract behind it, the French aircraft industry has to decide whether to go ahead with ambitious plans for the next generation of advanced-technology aircraft when it is highly likely that France would find few customers for those planes.

The immediate decision is what to do about the Avion de Combat Futur (ACF), the so-called Super-Mirage, a high-altitude interceptor being developed by Avions Marcel Dassault for the 1980s at an estimated current cost of \$4.4 billion.

France decided to build the ACF a decade ago when the government chose not to participate in one of the first large-scale multinational European aircraft efforts, the West German-British-Italian MRCA, a multi-billion-dollar program to develop a low-level attack aircraft of advanced technology for the 1980s.

Despite delaying work on the second ACF prototype (the first is scheduled to fly next year), the government is reportedly undecided on whether to abandon the project. The financial success of Dassault with previous versions of the Mirage was made possible through exports of more than 1,000 of the planes. But with the cost per plane for the Super-Mirage estimated at \$22 million, who would buy it?

In addition, NATO now is striving for standardization of its arms, which means that, just as the four European countries opted this year for the F-16, they would probably opt for a single plane in the 1980s.

Essential Industry

France regards the preservation of its aircraft industry as essential not only for France but for future European cooperation. Though France did not join in developing the MRCA, it has participated in the Anglo-French Jaguar, a tactical support aircraft, and the Franco-German Alpha jet, an advanced training aircraft.

Any decision to go into joint projects with the United States would be done with an eye not only to sustaining the French industry, but also to turning a profit. Aerospatiale, burdened with Concorde, lost almost \$100 million last year. Even profitable Dassault has run into trouble with sales of its Mercure short-range airliner.

Some industry sources think that France is after some kind of project in which could use the Mirage F-1, which has proved to be excellent on the Mirage F-1. It is pointed out that France and the United States have had a highly successful collaboration on the SNECMA-General Electric CFM-56 engine now going through final tests.

NATO Tank Is Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

pension system which leaves the gun always in a level position," a U.S. expert said of the West German tank.

The Leopard-2 costs about twice as much as its predecessor, 2,350 of which are used by the German Army.

When U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger was in Bonn recently, he received a sales talk on the virtues of the Leopard-2. On the cost question, he reportedly asked: "Can it do twice as much as the Leopard-1?"

Mr. Schlesinger agreed to judge the Leopard-2 on the same cost-effectiveness basis on which all U.S. defense purchases are evaluated.

Trials Planned

Early next year, Leopard tanks will be shipped to the United States to compete in trials against U.S. prototypes of the future weapon.

In August, a shoot-off was held in Britain among tank guns made by the three countries. Evaluations of the results are still being made but military sources said the British gun came off best.

The standard British heavy tank, the Chieftain, is about the same weight as the Leopard-2 but can move only half as fast. But the British tank costs about half as much as the West German one, a difference that was cited by Bonn when it decided this summer to buy 600 for about \$1 billion.

Best of All

Ideally, most military authorities in Europe agree the new tank would combine the best of all three countries' designs. Production would be divided to spread the economic benefits of such a huge investment.

But most experts in NATO are pessimistic about the chances for such a solution because each country usually puts its national interest before the common interest of the alliance.

"NATO is 25 years old now and about the only things that have been standardized are small-caliber ammunition and the couplings for trailers," a disgruntled West German expert said.

NATO Exercise Set

NAPLES, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Italy, France, West Germany, the United States and Britain will take part in a month-long NATO exercise off Turkey, beginning on Oct. 21, NATO said here.



An MPLA soldier takes swig of beer during recent frontline pause in central Angola.

Dutch Firm Reports Contact With Kidnappers in Ireland

From Wire Dispatches

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—The employers of industrialist Tiede Herrema announced late today that "a definite contact" had been made with his kidnappers.

The announcement followed two conflicting statements by the Dutch Embassy in Dublin, the first saying Mr. Herrema was alive and that negotiations for his release had begun and the second denying any such statement had been made.

An announcement by a coordinating center set up in Dublin by Ferenka, an Irish subsidiary of the Dutch firm Azco, said a message had been received from the kidnappers that was believed to be authentic.

The statement, obviously directed to the kidnappers, then added: "In order to confirm that Ferenka have received your message, they are now acknowledging it in public."

"Furthermore, in view of the

fact that the code word was recognized, they are satisfied that it was Dr. Herrema's statement."

"As some of the demands are beyond the company's competence, they are now studying the matter further."

"A little more time will be needed before they can react to the proposals."

No indication of what the proposals were was given in the statement, which was sent by telex to Dublin and London newspapers and news services.

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Rome Senate Passes Trieste Settlement

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP).—The Senate today gave final approval to the settlement of the Trieste border dispute with Yugoslavia.

Parties from the Communists to the conservative Liberals voted in favor of the agreement. Only the rightist Italian Social Movement voted against it. The settlement, already approved by the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, provides for mutual recognition of full sovereignty over two border areas the two countries have been governing de facto for more than two decades.

U.K. Stance on Parley Criticized by French

PARIS, Oct. 9 (UPI).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said today he was disappointed by Britain's decision to have an independent delegation at the forthcoming resumption of the preparatory energy and development conference.

Mr. Sauvagnargues said Britain's decision will weaken the unity of the European Economic Community at the meeting opening here on Monday.

The preparatory meeting, including oil-producing, consuming and developing nations, will try to work out the agenda for a world conference to try to achieve a long-range energy, raw materials and development aid policy.

Bonn, Warsaw Sign Pact on Ethnic Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of West German technology is viewed as essential to modernizing industry.

But the Communist government does not want to become too dependent on West German aid and problems have developed in recent months in large part be-

cause West Germany dominates the trade relationship. West German exports to Poland last year were almost three times the level of Polish exports to West Germany.

Pension Claims

In return for the emigration of roughly 30,000 ethnic Germans for the next four years, the West Germans are making a lump-sum \$500-million payment against outstanding pension claims of former Germans staying in Poland and extending \$400 million more in credit for 30 years at the very low interest rate of 2.5 per cent.

Many of the officials accompanying Mr. Genscher on this trip are economic experts who are discussing ways to expand Polish exports.

Mr. Genscher, visiting Poland for the first time, also announced a new five-year treaty involving industrial technology and trade.

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Angola Rivals Reported in Major Battle

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 9 (AP).—Heavy fighting has broken out in the northern part of the country between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

The fighting was reported in a terse MPLA communiqué which said that much of the conflict is at Sambe Caju, 180 miles east of this capital.

While the MPLA is pressing north toward the FNLA stronghold of Carmona on one road, the FNLA is forging south on another road toward Ndalatando (formerly Salazar).

Supply Sources

Both sides are well equipped. The MPLA is known to receive supplies along the road from Luanda—which it controls—while the FNLA receives arms and ammunition from Zaire at Negage, a former Portuguese air base on the Ndalatando road.

The FNLA has announced that it plans to surround Luanda before independence Nov. 11 while the MPLA appears determined, according to military observers, to take Carmona and Negage, to cut off its rivals' supplies and achieve at least a psychological victory.

At the United Nations, Portugal warned that the civil war in Angola constituted a serious threat to world peace and proposed an immediate conference with the territory's three rival movements with the eventual participation also of mediators from other African states.

Poniatowski to Quit French Party Helm

PARIS, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, a close confidant of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, announced today that he will resign as president of the Independent Republican party, which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing founded nine years ago.

No major political significance was read into the move. Mr. Poniatowski, who became president of the moderately conservative party in February, told a news conference he had assumed the post to reorganize and reinvigorate the group—junior partner of the Gaullists in parliament—and added, "My mission is accomplished."

With Poland and said that Polish Communist party chief Edward Gierek would probably visit Bonn early next year.

The West Germans and the Poles have never actually been able to agree on how many Germans were in the territories of Silesia, East Prussia and Pomerania that were given to Poland at Potsdam to help offset the big chunk of Poland that the Russians took.

Most of the several million Germans that lived there before and during the war fled westward before the advancing Soviet armies in 1945. Many thousands, however, stayed.

In 1970, the Poles estimated there were only tens of thousands. West German estimates ran to almost 800,000. After the 1970 treaty, the Poles allowed 63,000 ethnic Germans to emigrate. Most of them went to the West but some went to East Germany.

But since late 1971, the flow has dropped sharply. Monthly averages of more than 2,000 a month during early 1971 dropped to about 650 monthly last year and fewer than 400 a month most recently.

West German officials claim there are now 307,000 ethnic Germans registered with the Red Cross in Poland who want visas to leave.

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One of the hostages freed in Buenos Aires following her release on Wednesday night.

Oct. 17 Return Confirmed for Mrs. Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 9 (AP).—Interior Minister Angel Robledo yesterday confirmed that President Isabel Peron will take power again on Oct. 17.

Citing nervous strain and intestinal disorders, Mrs. Peron left on Sept. 13 for a vacation in Cordoba Province after turning over power to Hato Luder, the president of the Senate.

There has been speculation that she would not return to office but Mr. Robledo said last night that Mrs. Peron will pre-side over a rally in Buenos Aires' main square, the Plaza de Mayo, on Oct. 17, to commemorate her late husband Juan Peron's rise to power in 1945.

Mrs. Peron, 44, became President 15 months ago after the death of her husband.

Mr. Luder and Mrs. Peron met Tuesday at the air force guest compound in Ascochinas, where she is vacationing.

The government did not give details of what was discussed but Buenos Aires newspapers speculated that Mr. Luder urged Mrs. Peron to resign or extend her leave until the end of the year.

A daily La Opinion said today Mrs. Peron told Mr. Luder and Mr. Robledo, who also was present at the meeting, that she is determined to return to office.

Mr. Luder last night adopted tougher measures against guerrillas. He signed two decrees granting the military authorities power to take over police duties anywhere in the country when they deem it necessary.

Meanwhile, 12 persons—11 Chilean refugees and a Brazilian—were holding five United Nations officials and employees under threat of death in Buenos Aires today, Argentine authorities agreed to let the refugees leave the country.

The group burst into the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees yesterday, demanding that the UN take Chilean refugees to another country because, they said, the refugees were destitute in Argentina.

The group's spokesman mentioned Sweden and Belgium but said the refugees would go to any democratic country that would receive them. "We are simply waiting," he said.

The 12 refugees, two or three of whom are women, originally had seized 14 hostages. They released eight women and a man who suffered an epileptic attack.

In Stockholm tonight, the government announced that the refugees were "not welcome in Sweden."

Robert Muller, chief of the commission office and one of the hostages, has estimated that there are 5,000 Chilean refugees here.

House Approves Sinai Accord; Senate Is Moving to a Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

first step in a string of further commitments that could lead to the sending of U.S. troops and possibly military confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

Likening the Sinai resolution to the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution, Sen. Mansfield charged that it gives tacit approval to a whole series of secret executive agreements on possible U.S. weapons aid to Israel and Egypt.

In rebuttal, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., said the Tonkin Gulf resolution specifically authorized the President to use armed force against Vietnam and it was passed with warlike intent.

The Sinai resolution, he said, authorizes only civilians for noncombat activities and for the purpose of monitoring a peace agreement.

Israel May Delay Cargo

TEL AVIV, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Government sources said today that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had decided to delay sending Israeli-bound cargo through the Suez Canal until on or about Oct. 22, in order to ease criticism of Egyptian President

Anwar Sadat by Arab groups opposed to the Sinai agreement.

Assad Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad arrived here today at the head of a large delegation, his first visit here in a year.

Ex-Nazi Named By Wiesenthal

VIENNA, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center, which tracks down war criminals, charged today that a leading Austrian politician belonged to an SS extermination unit in World War II.

He said at a news conference that he had documentary proof that Friedrich Peter, head of the Austrian Freedom party, had been a member of the 1st SS Infantry Brigade, which, he said, had murdered 10,513 persons including women and children in occupied Russian territory in 1942.

Asked to comment on the charge, Mr. Peter admitted that he had belonged to the 1st SS Infantry Brigade but he denied that he had committed any war crimes.

Sakharov Wins Nobel Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

ful Coexistence and Intellectual Cooperation."

In it, he urged Soviet-U.S. cooperation to solve the world's problems and spoke out against nuclear war, hunger, overpopulation and pollution.

Universal Respect

The citation said that Mr. Sakharov's belief in the fundamental principle of universal respect for the human being had found expression in several international declarations such as agreements signed this year by 36 states at the security conference in Helsinki.

"The parties to the Helsinki conference acknowledged that the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is an important factor in the cause of peace, justice and well-being which is essential to insure the development of friendly relations and cooperation not only among themselves but among all the countries of the world," it said.

"In more forceful terms than others, Andrei Sakharov has warned us against not taking himself in the vanguard of efforts to make the ideas expressed in this paragraph of the Helsinki agreement a living reality," the committee stated.

"Sakharov's love of truth and strong belief in the inviolability of the human being, his fight against violence and brutality, his courageous defense of the freedom of the spirit, his unselfishness and strong humanitarian convictions have turned him into the spokesman for the conscience of mankind, which the world so sorely needs today," it said.

There were about 50 candidates for this year's peace prize, including President Urho Kekkonen of Finland, who was reported to have been favored by the Soviet Union.

The peace prize consists of a gold medal, a diploma and 650,000 Swedish kronor (\$152,000) in cash.

Lebanon Fighting Continues; Arafat Peace Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

feuding political leaders were scaling down their war with bombs, automatic weapons, arson and kidnapping.

Fighting that raged all the preceding night picked up again as darkness fell last evening. Beirut citizens spent another sleepless night listening to the sounds of rockets and mortars exploding in several areas of the city.

A crimson glow of flame spread over Chiyah and Ain Rummaneh, two eastern suburbs that are militia strongholds, as the rival gangs pounded each other with mortars.

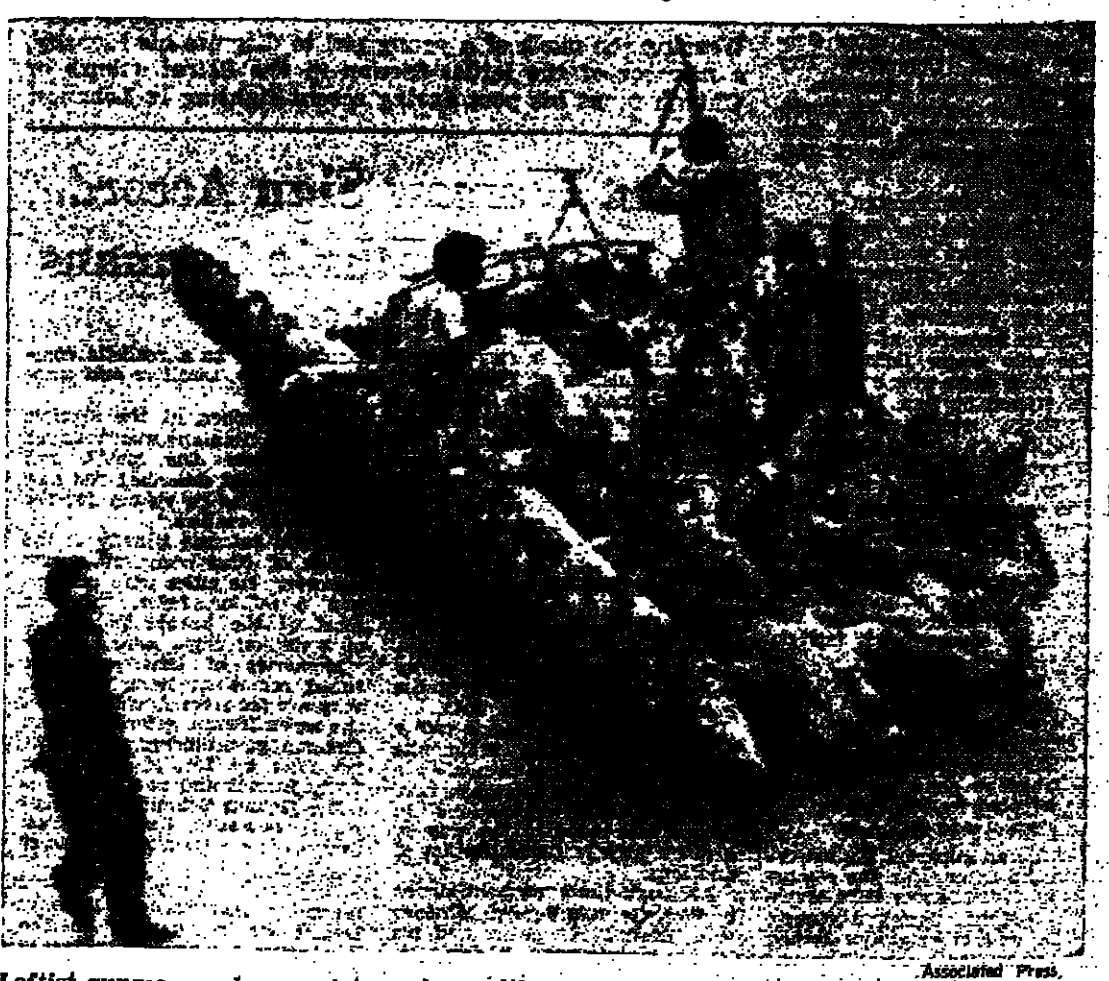
Central Area Jolted

Sporadic explosions and automatic weapons fire also rocked the devastated commercial areas of central Beirut.

In Tripoli, police said that "intensive clashes" were continuing between Muslim leftists and army and internal security forces sent into the city to maintain order following riotous fighting there last month.

Police sources said that at least three soldiers were killed and six wounded in block-to-block fighting in which the government units used armored cars and light artillery.

Kuwait, which has been seeking Arab League intervention, consulted with foreign ambassadors there today in an effort to have the league convene an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the Lebanon crisis.



Leftist gunmen exchange victory signs with passerby after raid in the center of Beirut.

هكذا من الامم

Symbionese Papers Cited

Plan to Trade Miss Hearst For Two Convicts Reported

By Philip Hager and William Farr
 SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The original intent of the Symbionese Liberation Army in kidnapping Patricia Hearst was to trade her for the freedom of two SLA members held for the murder of an Oakland school superintendent, it was reported yesterday.
 This initial purpose of the ab-

Amin Will Send OAU Mission to See Chad Rebels

LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Ugandan President Idi Amin said yesterday that he will send an Organisation of African Unity mission to Chad to try to arrange the release of kidnapped French archaeologist Françoise Clastres. Radio Uganda reported today.
 The radio, monitored here, quoted Amin as saying that, as current chairman of the OAU, he had means of communicating with the leader of the Touba rebels who have been holding Mrs. Clastres for 18 months in northern Chad.
 The President made his offer after being briefed on the Clastres affair by the French ambassador in Kampala, who brought him a message from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.
 France has appealed to the International Red Cross for aid in the affair but the 21-member Swiss committee had not yet heard from the Chad government or the rebels whether they would allow a Red Cross representative to enter the territory to try to find a way of securing Mrs. Clastres's release, a Red Cross spokesman said.

Timor Rebels Say They Drove Out Invading Force

DILI, Portuguese Timor, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The leftist Fretilin party said today that an Indonesian force which it reported had attacked the town of Batagade, in Portuguese Timor, was driven back over the border into Indonesian Timor yesterday.
 "The situation is normalized and Fretilin is now in full control of Batagade," a Fretilin military spokesman said. "We are confident that it will remain so."
 Officials of Fretilin—the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor—had said the Indonesian force attacked Batagade early yesterday and held the town briefly.
 The Fretilin spokesman said today that the attackers were driven back over the border yesterday afternoon. He said Fretilin forces encircled Batagade and used heavy arms to drive out the occupiers.
 In Jakarta, the semi-official Indonesian news agency, Antara, said today that pro-Indonesian forces had taken Batagade on Monday and were preparing to "liberate" the rest of Portuguese Timor. The agency said the main troops came from the Apodeti party, a group in Portuguese Timor which backs integration with Indonesia.

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END OF THE TRAIL—Veterinarians at the Brookfield Zoo near Chicago performing a vasectomy on Lord Sparks, a 13-year-old lion. "We are doing this so we can exhibit Lord Sparks as a social cat with other animals," a zoo spokesman said. Otherwise, the sire of 19 offspring would have had to be housed separately.

More Tests Urged

Critics Unconvinced by Panel In R. Kennedy '2d-Gun' Issue

By John Kendall
 LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9.—Critics of the investigation of the Robert F. Kennedy assassination contend that the "second-gun" question has not been answered by experts appointed to examine bullet evidence in the case.
 They said at a news conference yesterday that the news media have improperly interpreted the conclusions that the panel released Monday, creating the impression that there is no possibility of a second gunman and no remaining questions.
 "They have not been answered," said former New York Congressman Alford Lawson.
 Mr. Lawson was joined at the news conference by forensic scientist Robert Joling and Paul Schrade, one of five other victims shot when Sen. Kennedy was fatally wounded at the Ambassador Hotel here seven years ago.
 Mr. Joling, president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, read a statement by Lowell Bradford, one of the seven experts who studied the bullet evidence.
 Mr. Bradford maintained that, if there are other questions, such as how many bullets were fired or their pathways, they deserve systematic analysis. He said the forensic examination simply closes one avenue, but should not constrain future efforts to resolve questions about the possibility of a second gun.
 When hearings were held before Judge Robert Wenke last month, he narrowed the scope of the hearing to consideration of the bullet evidence and resisted attempts to expand the experts' job into consideration of the number of bullets fired or their trajectories.
 The experts reported: "There is no substantive or demonstrable evidence to indicate that more than one gun was used to fire any of the bullets examined."

W. German Union Identifies Source Of Aid to Finns

FRANKFURT, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The West German metalworkers' union said today that friends of the union's leader had sent money to help Finnish Socialists in an important union election next month.
 The West German union, IG Metall, had earlier denied allegations that it had donated money for use in the election in the Finnish metalworkers' union.
 The election is considered vital to the formation of the next Finnish cabinet since the Social Democrats, now the largest parliamentary party, are understood to be reluctant to take part in a coalition if Communists win control of the union.
 After police confiscated 195,000 kronor (\$44,500) from the treasurer of the Finnish Social Democratic party at Stockholm's airport on Sunday, the Finnish party said that the money had been provided by metalworkers' unions in Sweden and West Germany. Swedish sources said that \$37,000 had come from IG Metall.
 But IG Metall said here today that Eugen Lohrer, the Social Democrats' vice president, had asked friends of the union, had asked friends to contribute to the Socialist International, and the friends were the source of the \$37,000, which was made available for Finnish Socialists.

88 Regime Foes Slain in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Security forces have killed 88 persons in the last week, most of them former big landholders who opposed the provisional military government's rural land reforms, the government said yesterday.
 Soldiers tracked down and killed 64 "former landholders" who had fled to the bush in Wollo Province, north of the capital, a government statement said. The fugitives had opposed the government's proclamation in March nationalizing rural land, the statement said.
 A second statement said 17 other persons resisting the nationalization decree were shot and killed in the Arussi region south of Addis Ababa. The government also announced that security forces had killed seven alleged terrorists in Asmara, capital of Eritrea Province where for the last 13 years guerrillas have been fighting for independence.

Nixon Ex-Lawyer Freed of Charges

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 (AP).—A federal judge, citing prosecution misconduct, dismissed all charges today against Frank Delmarco Jr., accused of obstructing investigations into an illegal \$376,000 tax deduction by former President Richard Nixon.
 After U.S. District Judge Warren Ferguson acted, Mr. Delmarco, Mr. Nixon's former tax lawyer, said, "I just feel good. I don't think the government proved the essential elements of either count."
 Mr. Delmarco originally faced five counts in connection with a back-dated deed giving Mr. Nixon's vice-presidential papers to the National Archives. Three were dropped earlier, and the two others—obstructing a congressional investigation and giving false answers to the Internal Revenue Service—were dismissed today.

2d Threat to President Jails Man a 2d Time

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 9 (AP).—A man who served five years for threatening to kill Richard Nixon when he was president received another five-year term yesterday for threatening the life of President Ford.
 Thomas Elbert, 35, of Louisville, Ky., was sentenced here by U.S. District Judge Thomas MacBride. Elbert had been out of prison only three months when, on Aug. 15, he telephoned the Secret Service office here and said, "I'm going to kill your boss, Ford." Secret Service agents said he was arrested on Aug. 17.

Bomb Kills Witness Against Chicago Mob

TEMPER, Ariz., Oct. 9 (UPI).—Louis Bombardino, 52, a government witness whose testimony sent a top Chicago mobster and four of his lieutenants to prison on gambling charges, was killed this week in an explosion that ripped his car apart.
 Police and federal officials agreed that Bombardino was the target of a syndicate contract "hit." He had been living in the Tempe area under an assumed name.

VA Is Baffled By Mystery of Late Imposter

MIAMI, Oct. 9 (AP).—The FBI's search for the real McCoy is over. Now officials are trying to determine the identity of the person in James McCoy's grave.
 An FBI check confirmed Tuesday that a man who died Sept. 27 was McCoy. When his widow sought veteran's benefits, including burial of her husband in a national cemetery, the Veterans Administration said their records showed that McCoy had died in 1967 and was buried in a government plot.
 A FBI fingerprint check was requested, and it proved that the man who died last month was in fact McCoy. VA officials said that benefits and burial plans now would be processed and that an investigation was under way to determine the identity of the body in the grave.

FBI Charged With Laxity On Bugging

By George Lardner Jr.
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP).—The FBI has secretly bought thousands of dollars worth of electronic surveillance equipment through a front company that added 30 per cent to the actual prices, the House Intelligence Committee was told yesterday.
 The allegation was one of many made at a hearing that showered the bureau with charges of laxity and indifference in enforcing the anti-overlapping laws and even contrivance in violating them.
 One witness, Martin Zeiser, whose Maryland firm manufactures electronic surveillance and countermeasures equipment, said that he sold approximately \$100,000 worth of such devices to the FBI during a five-year period but that he was always ordered to route it through the U.S. Recording Co., a private firm in Washington.

Business Deal Ended
 He said he finally refused to do business with U.S. Recording in late 1973. The FBI, he said, has made no such purchases from him since, although it has continued to buy bomb-detection equipment that he has always sold to the bureau directly.
 Other highlights of the hearing were:

• Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., disclosed that the phone at his congressional district offices in Berkeley had been monitored with highly sophisticated equipment in 1972, apparently by a government agency, and that he had since been informed of other plans to eavesdrop on telephone conversations to and from his California offices on a daily basis. Congressional colleagues, Rep. Dellums said, "in effect, told me I was totally helpless. I operate on the assumption that it [the surveillance] is there right now."

• A former Houston plainclothes policeman who is scheduled to start a three-year federal prison term for wiretapping, Anthony Zavala, said FBI agents, as well as representatives of other agencies such as Customs and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, were fully aware of illegal wiretaps carried out by the Houston police.
 No Answer
 The former U.S. attorney in Houston, Anthony Farris, added that he repeatedly ran into a stone wall in his efforts to get the FBI to conduct a serious investigation of illegal electronic surveillance by the Houston police. Mr. Farris, who left office in December, said even appeals he directed to FBI director Clarence Kelley and former Attorney General William French Smith resulted in "nothing—slip."
 The FBI had no immediate comment on the equipment purchase or on any of the other charges.

Détente, Diplomatic Methods Are Targets

Ex-Aide to Nixon Assails Kissinger

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP).—An attack on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's global strategy has just been published by Warren Nutter, a man who was a senior official in the Nixon administration, with a foreword by former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.
 Together, the attack and the endorsement represent one of the strongest of the escalating challenges by former Pentagon officials to Mr. Kissinger, his strategy of East-West détente and his diplomatic style.
 The publication is likely to become a handbook for critics on the right flank of the Republican party in renewed attempts to split President Ford away from Mr. Kissinger. Mr. Laird was one of Mr. Ford's private advisers during the first days of his presidency.

Mr. Nutter, former assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, with whom Mr. Kissinger often clashed during the Nixon years, is the author of the 111-page study entitled "Kissinger's Grand Design," published by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.
 There is fundamental conflict, Mr. Nutter charged in his study, between what he called Mr. Kissinger's "personalistic, secretive, mysterious" style and the need for U.S. foreign policy to "rest on consensus." That can be achieved, Mr. Nutter said, only if the U.S. "grand design is fully revealed and openly discussed."
 Mr. Nutter's basic target is Mr. Kissinger's search for détente with the Soviet Union. The pursuit of this goal, Mr. Nutter asserted, must inevitably "lead to the demoralization of the West and Soviet victory by default."
 According to Mr. Nutter, "confusion begins in Congress and the public and it cannot be dispelled by consensus because diplomacy has become personalized. There is no way for the legitimate

organs of government to guide the direction of American foreign policy as long as it conforms to Kissinger's grand design."
 Mr. Laird, who was reported at the outset of the Ford administration to be supporting separation of Mr. Kissinger's dual role as secretary of state and the President's national security adviser, used milder language to make the same point in a brief introduction to the Nutter critique.
 A national consensus on global policy can be reached, Mr. Laird wrote, only "if we are willing to listen to criticism as well as praise."
 Mr. Laird, a former congressman, said that there must be "discussable agreement and public understanding" of the U.S.'s foreign policy, with Congress and the President both participating in "framing and implementing" the policy.
 Mr. Kissinger is charged by Mr. Nutter with ignoring most of the warnings that Mr. Kissinger himself issued, before taking office in Washington, about the conduct of diplomacy.
 Three-fourths of the volume quotes Mr. Kissinger versus Mr. Kissinger, with Mr. Nutter claiming that "Kissinger the public official could find no more severe a critic of his policy of détente than Kissinger the scholar."
 Mr. Nutter declared that Mr. Kissinger has adopted a "no risk" foreign policy, despite his own warnings that a quest for international tranquility would put the United States "at the mercy of the most ruthless member of the international community."

3 Senators Seek New A-Curbs by U.S. and Russia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—A bipartisan team of senators revealed today a plan for the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce their nuclear arsenals by 20 per cent and curb the spread of atomic weapons to nations that do not now have them.
 Intended as a major congressional initiative on foreign policy, the plan urges that, immediately after the Senate ratifies a treaty incorporating the nuclear-arms ceilings set at last year's summit meeting at Vladivostok, the United States and the Soviet Union should open negotiations to decrease their atomic arsenals by 20 per cent below the Vladivostok ceilings.
 The plan also calls on the two nations to stop producing materials from which nuclear warheads are made. It proposes as an eventual goal the creation of an international "open facilities" system to share nuclear energy peacefully.
 Senators Alan Cranston, D-Calif., Charles Mathias, R-Md., and William Brock, R-Minn., sponsors of the plan, seek to have it adopted by Congress in a resolution.
 It also asks a ban on transfers of nuclear fuel, technology and equipment to any nation that has not accepted safeguards established by the International Atomic Energy Agency or that has failed by Jan. 1 to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

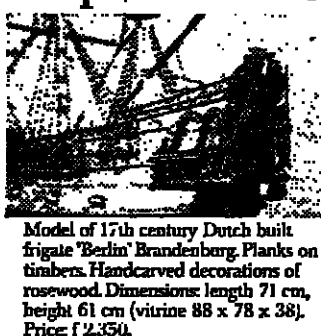
Ecuador Starts Court-Martial of 27 in Rebellion

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Twenty-seven army and air force officers ranging from captain to general have gone before a court-martial here for their alleged part in an abortive coup Sept. 1.
 Defense Minister Andres Arata said the five-man tribunal of senior officers from the army, navy and air force would issue its findings, which are not subject to appeal, shortly.
 Twenty-two soldiers and civilians died and 100 were wounded when rebel units seized the presidential palace in bitter fighting Sept. 1. The rebels surrendered shortly afterward when the bulk of the armed forces declared loyalty to President Guillermo Rodriguez Lara.
 The court-martial is being held in secret. Military lawyers have been appointed for the defense.
 Nine military and civilian leaders of the putsch, including the former chief of the combined general staff, Raul Gonzales Alvarez, have left Ecuador after taking asylum in embassies here.

Sadat U.S. Visit Date

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt will begin a 10-day visit to the United States Oct. 28, not Oct. 27 as previously reported, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today.

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Fragmentation in Portugal

For a time, protests against Spanish counterterrorist measures stole the spotlight in the Iberian Peninsula. But it seems clear that Franco's government still has a sufficient hold of both authority and popular support to make a major change there unlikely (although, after intelligence agencies were so surprised by the initial Portuguese coup, it is risky to make such assumptions). In the meantime, there is continuing uncertainty in Portugal.

This springs from an increasing fragmentation within the state. Normally, this might be regarded as the development of a healthy political pluralism, which would give voices to various groups within the country and assure that whatever consensus emerged would be a legitimate assertion of majority will. This, in fact, was what was manifested in the elections.

Unfortunately, the present fissioning process is going on within the armed forces, and represents the threat of the use of weapons, rather than votes, against the present moderate rule. And that threat, in turn, results from the concept that the military still constitutes the government—which in fact it does.

The Portuguese revolution has followed an erratic course, unusual in cases where the initiative toward rebellion came from the generals. At the outset, there was heavy popular approval of the coup that overthrew the legacy of the Salazar authoritarianism.

Then the military left asserted itself, to an extent that did not reflect the people's sentiments as expressed at the polls. Elements both within and outside the armed forces succeeded in checking this trend—still with the military apparently acting as a relatively disciplined unit.

But that unity did not, in fact, exist within the services, and the leftists there managed to find their own voices in mutiny. To reassert discipline now, when the leftist units do have a measure of support from groups outside the army, navy and air force, cannot be done easily without precipitating what would be a civil war. The whole problem is, of course, complicated by the fact that there is still no government existing in Portugal except that of the military, which means that within the government itself political opposition and the normal processes of dissent, consent and accommodation take place in a system that makes little allowance for debate.

It is, therefore, urgent that the Portuguese establish some official forum in which opposition will not be mutiny, and words and ideas may be substituted for guns. This is the more essential with a tense Spain, isolated from all of Europe, East and West alike, across Portugal's borders. A variety of political ideas and economic notions make for free government; when these are voiced by bullets instead of ballots, they can make for chaos.

Trieste as Symbol

At a time when a cynical world is in crying need of genuine statesmanship, Italy and Yugoslavia have contributed a worthy example. They have settled at last the Trieste question, which in the period immediately after World War II, when Yugoslavia was allied with Moscow, threatened not merely war between the two countries but conflict between the Soviet Union and the West. The recent settlement required political courage from both parties but especially from Premier Aldo Moro's shaky coalition; for Italy unquestionably made the greater sacrifice.

Boundaries were fixed in 1954 in a memorandum of understanding, which assigned the port city of Trieste and some land around it (Zone A) to Italy and the rest of the disputed territory (Zone B) to Yugoslavia. Neither government was then ready to surrender any legal claims, so the agreement was officially a "provisional" one, leaving open the chance for a revival of the dispute.

This occurred last year when Yugoslavs put up signs that Italians deemed provocative along what had been one of the world's most

open borders. Italy sent a stiff note, reminding President Tito that the 1954 agreement had not resolved questions of sovereignty; Yugoslavia retaliated by sending tanks to the frontier.

Wiser heads have now prevailed. President Tito put all his prestige behind a settlement. Premier Moro courageously reminded parliament that the loss of Zone B territory was part of the price Italy had to pay for a Fascist regime that had entered World War II on the side of Hitler. With an eye toward stable relations after Marshal Tito's death, Moro said: "It is an essential interest of Italy that Yugoslavia is independent, united and calm."

Italy's sacrifice will make that future more probable. Trieste is Italian but remains a free port for all: the border east of the city remains one of easy transit; thousands of Yugoslavs cross daily without visas to work in Italy; two-way trade flourishes. Best of all, the world has been given dramatic new proof that explosive international problems can be solved with patience, goodwill and a pinch of political courage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Genetic Quandary

In no area of medicine has the research information explosion been more voluminous than the field of genetic diseases. These ailments are either transmitted from generation to generation through the parents' genes, like hemophilia, or—like mongolism—caused by an unexplained chromosomal defect in the mother's fertilized egg. More than 2,000 genetic diseases are now known, and more are discovered every year, some of them defects afflicting only a small number of people. Thus the "Joseph family disease" publicized recently is known to affect only descendants of a Portuguese sailor who jumped ship in San Francisco in 1845.

Even a generation ago the natural controls over genetic diseases sufficed. Many of these ailments are lethal if untreated; and since little or nothing could be done for them

even as recently as the 1950s, babies born with such conditions were likely to die as infants or small children. Because they tended to die before sexual maturity, reproduction was limited, thus keeping down the number of cases.

But now medical progress has changed this situation radically. With medicines now available, many hemophiliacs can lead as normal a life as diabetics who take daily insulin shots. The same thing is true of sufferers of ailments ranging from phenylketonuria and maple syrup urine disease—both disorders of metabolism—to sickle cell disease. Hence the possibility now arises that future generations will have many more sufferers from these ailments because those who now have them live to maturity and reproduce.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

EEC, Portugal and Spain

The European decisions, which are intended to underscore the opposition between the revolution in Lisbon and the Franco regime in Madrid, may also be intended to keep aloof somewhat from the diplomacy of the United States. Despite the recent events, Mr. Kissinger did not hesitate to settle the accord on the renewal of the lease for the American bases in Spain. . . . The decisions of the Nine and those of the United States result from a political judgment and not from an ethical one. Taken by governments, they must attain objectives rather than express feelings. What is taking place in Spain and Portugal affects the whole Mediter-

anean area and perhaps the world. Which is the attitude that favors a liberal or democratic evolution in Spain, the European or the U.S. one? Which one works in favor of the extremists bound by the internal pact of death? Whatever the response, one would like to be sure that the Europeans have not overlooked the considerations of balance of forces and have not left that responsibility solely to the Americans. In the world such as it is, by what right can states unable to defend themselves blame the state to which they owe their security when it invokes military necessities as a justification? Small states give lessons in ethics more easily than the big ones.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

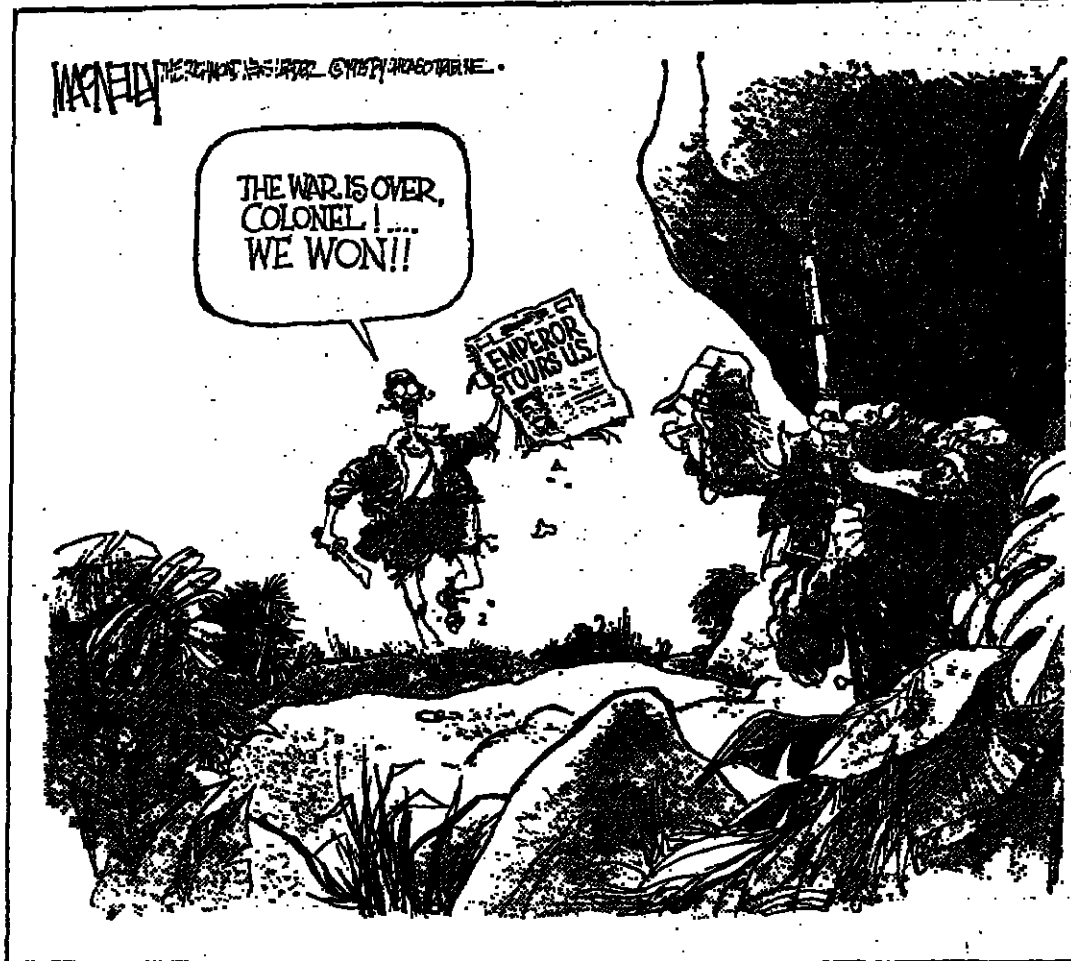
October 16, 1900

PARIS.—The year which closes the 19th century will live long in the records of French meteorologists. In the summer there was such a spell of hot weather as had scarcely been known in Paris before, and the temperature on one day beat all previous records. Now, in the month of October, the calendar seems to have gone back three months, and the weather of the first two days has been such as would be called hot even in July.

Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1925

WASHINGTON.—The War Department today refused to give Col. William Mitchell permission to leave Washington pending disciplinary proceedings. Colonel Mitchell, who has been a source of much trouble and annoyance, wanted to go to Baltimore to make an address. Colonel Mitchell is a strong advocate of airpower over seapower. He was definitely given to understand that he was not to leave the capital until investigations have been completed.



The Changing World System

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

NEW YORK.—The recently concluded debate in the special UN General Assembly concerning "the new world economic order" highlights the basic change that is now taking place in the international system as a whole. It is important that Americans see this change in its proper historical perspective and also appreciate its far-reaching and longer-term consequences.

The essence of that change can be expressed as follows: The international system is changing from a system designed to promote interstate peace to a system also designed to promote intrastate progress; from a system designed to make possible greater global economic productivity to a system also designed to enhance greater economic equity.

Changes of such historic proportions do not come about easily, nor can they be given in advance a precise definition. The process of transformation will necessarily involve protected debates, clashing interests and values. It is bound to be full of inconsistencies and paradoxes. For example, one of the most cherished principles of international politics is that of sovereignty and noninterference.

Sensitive Issue

The new nations are particularly sensitive about it. Yet it is also these nations that are especially insistent that the international system increasingly shift the focus of its concern from a preoccupation with the preservation of peace to a greater concern with the promotion of global development, especially in order to obviate the existing inequalities in the material conditions of humanity.

To accomplish that objective, closer cooperation among nations, and a measure of interference in the internal affairs of some by others, will almost be inevitable. Just as in our domestic societies, the shift from a government concerned with the preservation of order to a government concerned with the promotion of welfare has involved inevitably an expansion in the government's scope of social interference, so on the global scene the assumption of new responsibilities by the "system" will involve limitations on national sovereignty, contrary to the desires of the elites of the many new nations.

The shift from an emphasis on productivity to a greater concern with global equity is similarly not going to be easy. A rapidly expanding world product is certainly less difficult to divide than one which grows slowly or not at all. Yet lower rates of growth are likely in a system in which considerations other than those bearing on productivity are the point of departure for international economic decisions, and this will make more equitable and voluntary distribution of global wealth more difficult to achieve. The result might well be more conflicting demands and less chance of compromise.

Basic Values

These are thus changes of truly major dimensions; they involve changes both in basic values and in processes. Moreover, some of them are likely to be in conflict with our domestic standards and views.

Many might feel that international arrangements should not be concerned with social progress nor that we should sacrifice productivity to equity. Yet we must also realize that these changes are inherent in the far-reaching transformation of the political character of the globe that has been taking place during the century. Until quite recently most of the globe's population has been politically pliant. This is now less and less the case—be it in Papua New Guinea or Bangladesh or in Portugal. We are witnessing today a rapid expansion in political awareness and an increasing activation of hitherto dormant masses. Unlike the initial phases of the

Industrial Revolution, when the way people lived tended to change more rapidly than how they thought today—because of mass communications and education—the way people think is changing more rapidly than how they live. All this makes for higher political awareness, increasingly focused on the desire to eliminate the enormous disparities in the global standard of living.

Special Session

This general mood is channelled through sovereign states, which today number approximately 150 and provide the basic framework for the political organization of mankind. The rapid expansion in the number of states from approximately 40 to 150 in the last 30 years, thereby altering drastically the distribution of voting power in the UN, has further enhanced the pressures for the transformation of the international system, of which the recent special General Assembly session is but the latest symptom.

The U.S. response to these changes has been hesitant and, until very recently, lacking in foresight. The basic predisposition has been to focus on the emerging realities, to delay change, to use the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as a specter, rather than to try to give more positive and responsible direction to the inflamed emotions and often unrealistic aspirations that these fundamental changes have been generating.

This is why the recent U.S. initiative taken in the special General Assembly is so much to be welcomed. The speech presented by Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan on Secretary of State Kissinger's behalf, in which the United States called for the creation to assure the developing countries greater opportunity and stability for their development, contained a realistic and thoughtful program, though much overdue.

Positive Response

It received, deservedly, a positive response, and it averted an immediate and divisive North-South confrontation. It helped to focus debate on the real and serious aspects of the problem, searching for concrete solutions, and avoiding the rhetoric of either confrontation or of illusion. It represented a much-needed step toward a more responsible—and less doctrinaire—discussion of what can be changed in the existing global arrangements.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that the danger inherent in the pressures for a fundamental transformation of the international system has been averted. The United States has bought time, and that in itself is a precious thing and a major accomplishment.

But should it turn out that all that the United States has in mind was to buy time, should it turn out that the measures proposed to the UN by Mr. Kissinger have been essentially of a cosmetic character, then the long-range costs of the disappointment and irritation thereby engendered will be enormous.

A new and more violent cycle of confrontations will be set in

motion, with the United States threatened increasingly by isolation and worldwide hostility.

This danger was averted during the special session and the contrast between the thoughtful presentation of the United States and the totally empty Soviet rhetoric spoke well for the United States and for its role in the world.

What is now needed is sustained and serious follow-through, based on congressional support and broad popular understanding of the need for a truly historical effort to update and reform the international system.

In the post-Vietnam mood of abnegation, made grimmer by the present recession, the notion that U.S. initiative and leadership are needed might not be very popular—but their absence could make for an international system that provides neither peace nor progress.

Zbigniew Brzezinski is Herbert Lehman Professor of Government, and director of the Research Institute on International Change, at Columbia University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

For Which We Stand: II

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Last summer Fidel Castro was asked by James Reston of The New York Times about efforts to export his revolution to the rest of Latin America. He answered that he was doing no exporting—it was the United States that was exporting counter-revolution.

The answer would make most Americans instinctively bristle with innocence, but there has been nothing remotely to match the horror of the aggressive war carried out by the United States in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos.

Nor is there much evidence that the U.S. government has drawn appropriate lessons from that record. Has any official expressed regret at the destruction of Cambodia by U.S. bombs? Indeed, the agents of our worst policies have been promoted. William Colby of the Phoenix Program now heads the CIA. The diplomat who sold the history of the foreign service by secretly targeting bombers from the U.S. Embassy in Pnom Penh, Thomas O. Enders, is an assistant secretary of state.

The dark pages on the record of recent years should make anyone a dubious of a leading U.S. role on the issue of human rights and submitting to the same mind perils. The United States has more freedom at home than just about any other country, and I cannot help feeling that it should be able to apply its ideals elsewhere.

Power is the distorting factor. At home, the Constitution safeguards liberty by diffusing power and subjecting it to law. But abroad, our enormous power may be exercised without the restraints of tradition and law. In reflections on Vietnam published last summer, Antonio Lake summarized what we should all have learned: "I am fearful of power even when it is used with the best of intentions."

And so we want no more moral crusades—no more wars to make the world, or Vietnam, safe for

democracy. But there are lesser, more discrete, more useful things that we can do for the cause of basic humanity in the world. At a minimum, we can make our position clear when human rights are under attack.

When Ambassador Moynihan referred to President Amin of Uganda the other day as a racist murderer, it was inspiring: A U.S. official had spoken the truth out loud about a situation that shames mankind. But of course it is not enough to speak out about a situation in which we have little political stake.

Human rights are indivisible. If we have principles against slaughter in Uganda, they should apply in Burundi even though we have economic interests there. We should care about official brutality in South Korea despite our concern for its security, in the Soviet Union despite our interest in détente.

The U.S. posture on issues of human rights has been bedeviled, in recent years, by the false notion that we must do either everything or nothing. We cannot remake other nations, but we must not appear indifferent to inhumanity. We do not have to stand alone among civilized countries in lending legitimacy to authoritarianism in Spain and racism in Rhodesia. We do not have to invite Italian neo-Fascists to meet our National Security Council staff.

To an astonishing degree, the victims of inhumanity around the world still believe in U.S. ideals. That is always touching to discover. But is it justified? Antonio Lake wrote that she was skeptical: "We Americans do not know ourselves . . . so how can we show others?" The optimists, and I am one, think that it is a question of leadership—that the U.S. faith is there to be renewed.

هكذا من اجل



A ROTTEN SITUATION—Tons of apples being dumped in the Vanchuse area of France by producers who are protesting against what they call low apple prices.

Test for Gierk Regime

Poland Prepares for a Round Of Economic Belt-Tightening

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Poland's Communist leaders expect to have to perform some unpopular belt-tightening for their country soon and they are worried about the possible political consequences.

"There's no doubt about it, 1976 is going to be a difficult year," a cabinet member said in an interview. "Things have been improving too fast for the Polish people over the last five years for us to be able to keep up the pace and gauging public tolerances as we rein in will be a delicate business."

Conversations with scores of Warsaw residents reflect a general uneasiness. Concern centers chiefly on expectations of price increases in the coming months; consumer prices in Poland are closely related to political stability.

For the last five years, consumer prices have been frozen. The last major increase in prices was in December, 1970, and that increase touched off strikes and riots that toppled Wladyslaw Gomulka from the leadership of the Communist party.

His successor, Edward Gierk, immediately established a policy of keeping the people happy by raising real wages, increasing supplies of appliances, food, cars and houses and by keeping prices artificially stable. To do so has meant the payment of increasingly large subsidies to Poland's farmers, who earn more for many of their products than consumers in cities pay for them.

Year-end Change Seen
Thus, prices seem certain to be allowed to rise somewhat after the end of the year. Government planners also indicate they will sharply reduce the rate of annual wage increases, tighten up on abuse of sick-leave benefits and maintain the present number of work days each year.

Last year, for the first time, Polish workers were given six Saturdays off. This year, the nation was given 12 free Saturdays and there were expectations that next year Poles would have 18 Saturdays off.

Instead, free Saturdays will apparently be kept to 12. Even Communist party insiders are not sure yet what measures will be adopted and Warsaw's cafes are therefore rife with gloomy rumors.

Some Poles expect trouble from dissatisfied workers. A rash of fires in which arson is suspected has been connected in many minds with the uncertain situation, although no evidence has come to light that political motives may have been involved.

Mr. Gierk, a skillful politician, who once worked as a miner, has maintained a degree of general popularity far greater than that of his ousted predecessor.

Cost-Price Squeeze
There has been some inflation. The government admits only 2 per cent during the last year, although real increases in the cost of living were probably closer to 10 per cent. Nevertheless, real wages have increased 40 per cent since 1970 and washing machines, cars, color television and other luxuries have become much more accessible.

Mr. Gierk has moved quickly when workers in the Silesian mines or the Baltic ports have grumbled. Wages have been hastily increased, meat supplies improved and so forth.

Meanwhile, the government has been squeezed increasingly between the rising costs of Soviet petroleum and Western imports—roughly half of Poland's foreign trade is now with the West—and frozen consumer prices.

The national indebtedness has risen sharply and shortages of artificially low-priced commodities, especially meat, have developed.

"Obviously," a shopper remarked, "meat will grow scarcer until shortly before the Communist party congress on Dec. 8. Then the supplies that are being held back now will be released and people will be happy during the Christmas season. Mr. Gierk will certainly not make Gomulka's mistake of forcing a lean Christmas on this Catholic country. Then, sometime after the new year, with our bellies full of the best meat and our hearts full of goodwill, we shall find prices are suddenly much higher. That, Mr. Gierk hopes, will be that."

Red Camp Seized At Thai Border
BANGKOK, Oct. 9 (AP).—A Thai-Malaysian security force has captured a second Communist training camp along their border and driven its occupants into the Malaysian jungle, officials said today.

The combined military and police forces seized the second camp yesterday, two days after taking the first one. Both installations were capable of accommodating at least 400 persons and consisted of living quarters, a weapons training area and bunkers, a spokesman for the joint security forces said.

Chances-style military uniforms, baggy pants and soft caps were also found, the spokesman said.

No casualties were reported in either operation. But the spokesman said that the Thai forces have encountered Communist resistance more frequently as they moved south toward the border in a campaign launched Saturday to destroy Communist positions built during the last two decades.

Ford Signs Military Bill
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—A \$30.66-billion defense funding bill, which also opens military service academies to women, was signed yesterday by President Ford.

British Divinity Student Stresses 'Essensual' in Love-Potions Book

OXFORD, England, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Anchovies, garlic and honey are the three best aphrodisiacs, according to a young man who is studying for the priesthood and has just written a book on "love potions."

Nicholas Turner, 24, who says he spent a year trying out "love potions" on about 20 willing girl friends, recommends that such foods be washed down with "lamb's wool," a drink made from beer and crab apples, but he also supports the long-standing aphrodisiac claims made for champagne.

Mr. Turner is marketing his book, "Aphrodisiacs," from Keeble College, Oxford. So that his work will not be mistaken for a scholarly treatise, a picture of a nude Sheila Ward, his main co-researcher, appears on the front cover.

The recipes are not intended for seduction, Mr. Turner insists, but only to increase enjoyment for willing partners.

"If I become a vicar in years to come," Mr. Turner said, "I imagine all this will stimulate some interesting discussion among the ladies of the parish. But I have done nothing I am ashamed of."

Sihanouk Admits His Status

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk admitted today that although he holds the title of chief of state of Cambodia, his role is that of a figurehead for the Khmer Rouge government.

He said that he had been re-elected chief of state "after the victory of my people" in April, but he added that currently "it is the fighters of the interior [the Khmer Rouge] who play a predominant role and who govern."

"I am like your former presidents," he told French newsmen in an obvious reference to Fourth Republic presidents who had predominantly ceremonial roles. Prince Sihanouk met reporters after conferring with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Asked why Cambodia was still closed to the outside world, the Prince said that the country must "work in isolation to avoid risks of subversion." He said that foreign journalists might be able to visit Cambodia "in two or three years..."

The Prince said that his meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had brought a great improvement in Franco-Cambodian friendship but that the question of formally re-establishing diplomatic relations, which France seeks, would be a matter for the Phnom Penh regime to decide.

Seoul Discloses Holding 143 on Decree Violations

SEOUL, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The South Korean government is holding 143 persons on violation of the emergency decree proclaimed last May, it was disclosed for the first time yesterday.

The minister of justice, Hwang San Dok, told the National Assembly that most of those held were charged with attempts to flee the country with false documents.

Attempted illegal emigration is one of the crimes controlled under the decree. But the figure on detainees, though not detailed, apparently includes a number of those accused of criticizing the constitution.

The minister of education, meanwhile, said that about 400 students had been expelled from universities or suspended from classes for participating in political activities. The data on the students and on prisoners held by the government were not printed in local newspapers.

Several hundred other doctors in London warned that they will join the job action on Oct. 18. More than 600 others in eastern England indicated they would probably do the same starting Nov. 1.

The junior doctors are bitter over a new contract their leaders reluctantly accepted last week that cuts their basic work week from 80 hours to 44, after which they will be paid overtime of up to 70 pence (\$1.43) an hour.

Although it means more money for about half the 18,000 junior National Health Service doctors, one-third claim they will lose money. The contract did not include any pay increases. The doctors' average pay is \$5,250 a year.

35 Killed in Bus Crash

PIETERSBURG, South Africa, Oct. 9 (UPI).—A bus carrying 67 black high-school students to a game park crashed early today, killing 34 of them and injuring the others, a police spokesman said. The driver was also killed.

Americana's 100th Year

Old South Kept Alive in Brazil By Confederate Descendants

By Bruce Handler

AMERICANA, Brazil, Oct. 9 (UPI).—U.S. Confederates who fled the country after the Civil War founded this small city in southeastern Brazil 100 years ago.

Confederate descendants are in their sixth generation here and, although they are thoroughly Brazilian, they still make a point of speaking English—with a Southern accent—at home and preserving the memory of the Old South.

"We must never forget what happened in the South," said Judith MacKnight Jones, an Americana native who has written a history in Portuguese of the Confederate settlement here.

"My husband's great-grandfather was 25 when he came here. He didn't know anything about Brazil or the language, but he was mad enough to want to try to make a go of it."

He was Col. William Hutchinson Norris, who was born in Georgia, became a state senator in Alabama, and set out for Brazil in 1866, a year after Lee surrendered to Grant. Norris settled on farmland in Sao Paulo state and turned a profit growing cotton and watermelons.

Other Southerners soon learned of his good luck and moved to this region to join him.

Extending the Railroad
On Aug. 27, 1876, King Pedro II of Brazil, inaugurated an extension of the railroad from the city of Sao Paulo to the area where the Confederates were living. The place became known as Americana—or American Town. Later it was incorporated as the city of Americana.

"The American Southerners saw Brazil as a land where they could live with dignity," Americana City Councilman Vicente Seclotto Neto said in a speech marking the city's 100th anniversary. The council cited Mrs. Jones (in Portuguese Jones becomes "Zhon-jes") for her historical research.

Via Americana was a pleasant place for those used to the Old South's way of life. The climate was mild and good for cotton. Land and labor were cheap, and Brazil retained slavery until 1850. People were easygoing. The Confederate migration continued until the early 1900s. At one point there were an estimated 500 Southerners here.

Americana grew and prospered. Brazilians of Portuguese, Italian and other ethnic backgrounds soon outnumbered the Confederates, whose children began intermarrying with non-Confederates. Some moved away to other parts of Brazil and even back to the United States.

Southern Fried Chicken
Today, Americana has a population of 90,000, but the number of Confederate descendants here is "no more than 300." They gather four times a year at a small chapel and cemetery in the neighboring town of Santa Barbara d'Oeste for a Protestant religious service (in Portuguese) and a picnic of Southern fried chicken, pecan pie, and cornbread.

James Jones, 65, Col. Norris's great-grandson, is president of Americana's American Descendancy Fraternity, which keeps up the cemetery and is trying to put together a small museum.

Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia visited the cemetery a few years ago and practically broke down in tears. As Mr. Jones tells it, "Actually, he was tickled to death to meet us fellows from the South."

The Confederate descendants have participated in local politics, but there is some ethnic rivalry as to how much credit the Confederates should get in the city's history.

"Some people here maintain that Americana really didn't get going until after the Italian immigrants arrived," said Mayor Ralph Biasi, whose family is Italian. "But the fact that our city was named for the Americans should be evidence that we haven't forgotten the Confederates' contribution to our past."

Caramanlis in London
LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis arrived here today for talks with British ministers on the Cyprus dispute. Greece's application to join the European Economic Community and other world issues. This is the first official visit by a Greek premier to Britain in 11 years.

Chou Hsing
HONG KONG, Oct. 9 (UPI).—China today announced the death of Chou Hsing, 70, the top Communist party official in southern Yunnan Province.

Mr. Chou, who also was the Chinese Army's chief political commissar in the province, died Friday of an undisclosed illness, according to Peking radio.

Refugees Flown to U.S.
BANGKOK, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The United States last night flew 776 South Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees from an air base south of here to Pennsylvania, bringing to more than 6,700 the number of refugees flown to the United States from Thailand, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today.

Firemen Fiddle

Around While Home Burns

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9 (AP).—A house burned to the ground while two fire brigades lost time arguing about who was to put out the blaze.

The volunteer fire company in suburban Denderleu was first on the scene last week. The full-time fire brigade from nearby Aalst soon joined them.

When the Denderleu fire chief claimed his company had priority on the job, the Aalst firemen rolled up their hoses.

But the fire proved tougher to put out than expected and the Denderleu firemen called back the Aalst brigade and eventually had to summon a third company.

U.S. Expert Suggests a Link Between Fatty Diets, Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., Oct. 9 (NYT).—Too much fat and cholesterol in the diet may be a contributing factor in producing some of the major forms of cancer that afflict Americans, a specialist told the National Cancer Advisory Board this week.

Dr. Ernest Wynder, president of the American Health Foundation, told the board that it would be advisable to adopt a diet low in total fat and cholesterol. Meat, eggs and dairy products are particularly rich in these substances.

Such major cancers as those of the colon, prostate and breast may to some extent be linked to excesses of fats and cholesterol through chemical pathways that are not yet understood, he said.

Dr. Wynder cited some chemical evidence as well as comparative studies of populations in support of this view.

Colon Cancer
He said, for example, that excessive amounts of bile acids and degraded cholesterol could be found in patients with colon cancer. Such products would be breakdown products of fatty materials in the diet.

He also noted, as suggestive evidence, that the American diet's fat content rose from about 32 per cent of total calories in 1900 to between 43 and 44 per cent today. In populations such as the Japanese, among whom breast cancer is relatively uncommon, fat content of the diet is low, he said.

Dr. Wynder emphasized that simple correlations of this sort do not constitute proof of cause and effect but he said the correlations were also supported by some other evidence.

The all-day session at the National Institutes of Health here was devoted to environmental factors in cancer.

Dr. John Berg of the University of Iowa said that the World Health Organization would make public next month an estimate that 90 per cent of all human cancers involve environmental factors. He and other speakers noted, however, that the relationships were often complex and not completely understood.

Most Not Inevitable
He said that the generally accepted position among epidemiologists is that the great bulk of cancer is not inevitable and that it is related to environment.

Dr. Alfred Knudson of the University of Texas Medical Center, Houston, said that even in lung cancer, widely believed to be mostly environmental in cause, genetic susceptibility—or lack of it—makes a big difference.

He said it appeared that perhaps half of the population of the United States is relatively insensitive to the cancer-causing potential of chemicals in tobacco smoke while the other half has an inborn sensitivity to these chemicals.

No screening test for this susceptibility is available.

2 Given Death In Soviet Killing

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (UPI).—A court in Khmelnytsky, Ukraine, has sentenced two men to death and a third to 13 years in a strict-regime labor camp for the murder of a car driver, Babashya Gerasia said yesterday.

It said V. Zastok, 23, and A. Pukhov, who got death sentences, and A. Grom, killed the driver, who had given them a lift late at night. They then used the car in a robbery. Death sentences in the Soviet Union are carried out by shooting.

In another case, in the Siberian town of Yakutsk, the newspaper Trud said three men went on trial for killing two women store clerks with axes during a robbery.

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DUBLIN

The Irish Star at Theater Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DUBLIN, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The Irish Star is playing a larger role than usual in the 17th annual Dublin Theatre Festival, but the Irish contributions compose the festival's more interesting and better half.

Hugh Leonard has come up with an evening of three one-act plays bearing the overall title "The Irish Star" (at the Gaiety). They are set in different venues but on the same suburban road and the same evening broad mid-night.

The first is a monologue of a ne'er-do-well drunkard whose wife has left him. He pines madly for her return, begs her over the telephone to come back but later decides that he is better off alone. The second piece, "Nothing Personal," concerns the kidnapping of a middle-class businessman by the IRA because, as a result of his loose talk in a

pub, he caused the arrest and imprisonment of a member of the underground army. The captive pleads for his life but is led away to execution. Donal McCann, Derek Young and Claire Mullen enact the three-character play effectively, and its sinister quality gains force by subtle underlining rather than in the plot manner. The program's last item is a five-hand farce, "The Last of the Mohicans," in which a projected seduction is hilariously thwarted, Leonard has another hit.

"The Real Charlotte" At the Gaiety, Terence de Vere White and Adrian Vale have dramatized a late Victorian novel, "The Real Charlotte," by Edith Somerville and Martin Ross (the pen name of Violet Martin). As far as possible the adapters have arranged the sprawling narrative of a provincial Irishwoman's ruthless machinations to obtain a husband in play form. The big

scenes in the book have been transposed to rewarding theatrical purposes. The commanding performance of Pat Leavy as a Celtic version of Balzac's Cousin Bette and the direction of Hilton Edwards impose unity on the complicated proceedings. In all, a worthy experiment to dub the drama from a native classic.

Thomas Murphy, whose one-act, "On the Outside," was a bright moment of last year's festival and who has shown promise in other plays, has delivered a ranting and oppressively monotonous play in "The Sanctuary Lamp" at the Abbey. The program says that Murphy's characters are "strikingly inarticulate" and they are so more than ever on this depressing occasion. A former circus strongman, now employed as a seaman, invites a young girl and an angry young man to join him in a session of interminable gabble in a church after hours. There is a

Donald McCann, Derek Young and Claire Mullen in "Nothing Personal," one of the Hugh Leonard trilogy.



lot of violent talk; some of the language would cause Petronius to call for the stoning salts. The message, though Murphy is here as inarticulate as his characters, appears to be: "Lead, kindly light," the eternally lighted sanctuary lamp symbolizing man's sole hope in the chaos of a dark, cruel world.

Another Irish offering was "A Battered Case" by Harry Barton. This trifling, tasteless play would picture political troubles in

Ireland at the moment in terms of petty smuggling across the Republic-Ireland border in World War II times. It is strained in Barton's efforts to extract laughter from the tragic situation and the play's last line, "It would be funny if it weren't for the blood," should have cautioned him.

Fergus Linehan and Jim Doherty's musical comedy version of Lennox Robinson's "Drama in Irish," after having had a successful six-week run, was held over for the festival. It depicts the impact made on the inhabitants of a small seaside resort by the visit of a theatrical troupe giving performances of Thesen, Chekhov and Strindberg. The natives respond to tragic drama by imitating the gloomy stage figures and an epidemic of suicide threatens. Alth Simpson directed the spot rewording. It is a pleasant piece of light footling, refreshingly innocent and naïve.

On the international side, the Balmaceda Theater of Prague with its Ladislav Fialka Company presented a repertoire of pantomime sketches ranging from a comic impersonation of a bon vivant on a hot to playlets by Samuel Beckett. It was a show of skill, wit and novelty somewhat obscured by exposure on the expensive boards of the Gaiety. It belonged in the intimate confines of a cabaret. The nuances of facial expression, precise gestures and sharp sense of car-

ature were diminished by the long distance between the mines and audience.

Imesco Premiere

At the Pegasus, the small studio of the Abbey Theatre where the Czech troupe would have been more at home, "What a Bloody Circus," a satire on modern civilization by the Franco-Romanian Eugene Ionesco, had its premiere in English. The translation runs for four hours and was generally disliked by the critics. But Ionesco is much admired in Ireland and the public flocked to see it in such droves that an extra matinee was added to accommodate the crowds.

The United States was represented by Edward Moore's "The Sea Horse," an earthy comedy-drama set in a bar on the Pacific coast, while Frank Wedekind's "Lulu," which shocked imperious Germany 70 years ago, was finally shown in Dublin. It comes (at the Project Theatre) in a defective English adaptation that hacked the two Wedekind plays in which the destructive powers of the vamp Lulu are illustrated—"Earth Spirit" and "Pandora's Box"—in a single drama. This version has captured none of the underlying ironic humor of the original; a stageforward translation of a cabaret. The nuances of facial expression, precise gestures and sharp sense of car-

Entertainment
In New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (UPI)—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Harris of the West," written by Rod Thompson and directed by Howard Zeff, is a kind of sentimental "frontier" story. Vincent Carney, "It has the shape of operators and can artists, each of whom falls with varying degrees of skepticism." The film is consistently well played by its cast which includes Alan Arkin as a director of Western films; Jeff Bridges, his up and coming Western star; Bette Midler, Andy Griffith and Donald Pleasance. But Carney adds, "It mistakes in a way that would horrify any B-picture maker" and "develops characters and situations and then doesn't do anything with them."

Plays

"The Robber Bridegroom," based on the novella of the same name by Eudora Welty, is, as presented by the New York City Opera, a musical comedy. Superficially, we are in the happy land of the Mississippi Delta, where everyone is cheerful, and because this is legendary Mississippi, everyone is white. Barnes writes, "But there is an underlying, strange fairy tale, complete with wicked stepmother, a hero who cannot show his face and miracle transformations, the critic says. 'This is a classic European-style fairy story dumped unceremoniously, yet not unappetizingly, in a mythic Mississippi setting,' he writes. The book and lyrics are by Alfred Uhry, who also adapted the novella. The music is by Robert Waldman and choreography by Donald Saddler. Gerald Freedman directed. The set, costume, lighting and musical comedy stars are charming. Barnes says, 'As for the production, the whole thing is as lively as a fiddle at a wedding.'

Belated Tributes to Edith Piaf

By Irving Marder

PARIS, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The American entertainer Dick Shawn used to break them up, a few seasons back, with a story about one of the early rock stars. The singer's manager, lunching with a friend, disclosed that his man would soon be announcing his retirement from show business. "That's too bad," said the friend. "His voice has finally given out, has it?" "No," the manager replied, "his voice is not the problem. His legs are shot. His legs were shot, his hands were twisted with arthritis, her teeth and her hair were falling out, she was trapped in the vicious triangle of uppers, downers, and booze. She looked, at a glance, like a waitress in a third-rate bistro after a tougher-than-usual Saturday night. But, at the dawn of an age when the non singer would rule the entertainment world, thanks to modern electronics, she sang with the naked voice, of love, betrayal and death, like nobody before or since.

Edith Piaf lived, for most of her 47 years, a life that, if it had been a film script submitted to an editor, would never have held his beyond the first chapter or so. Too melodramatic, too many towering peaks and deep valleys, too schmaltzy. The rumor that she was Judy Garland's mother was obviously without foundation—though she looked, toward the end, almost old enough. She was, in fact, only seven or eight years older.

Raw Material

She was born in December, 1915. She died 13 years ago tomorrow—on Oct. 10, 1962—and was denied a Catholic burial because, according to a statement by the archbishopric of Paris, of "an irregular situation." Exactly which irregularity the archbishopric had in mind is anybody's guess. A devout Roman Catholic, she was married twice. After a divorce from her first husband, she married again in a Greek Orthodox church ceremony. Her less formal liaisons, far from being a secret, provided raw material for an entire subdivision of the French popular press. ("The archbishopric, in 1962, to the extent of authorizing the chaplain of the Catholic-oriented theater union to say a benediction over her grave.") Tomorrow a group of her friends and former colleagues will open a series of events that can be seen collectively as a milestone in a posthumous march toward legitimacy. The highest accolade available to the city fathers of Paris, La Médaille de Vermeil, will be presented in a ceremony at the Club Fernand, in the Pan Am Building on the Champs-Élysées, on Oct. 15 at 8:30. She will be, in spirit, the guest of honor at an homage and concert to be held at La Taverne de l'Olympie next to the celebrated music hall where she so often topped the bill. Later that afternoon there will be a wreath-laying at her grave in Père Lachaise, followed at 6:30 by a mass, submitted to an editor, would never have held his beyond the first chapter or so. Too melodramatic, too many towering peaks and deep valleys, too schmaltzy. The rumor that she was Judy Garland's mother was obviously without foundation—though she looked, toward the end, almost old enough. She was, in fact, only seven or eight years older.

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Tokyo Cuts Forecast for GNP Growth

Cabinet Also Approves Supplement to Budget

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese Cabinet today revised downward the government's forecast for economic growth in the current fiscal year and approved a draft supplementary budget to be submitted to parliament.

The revised forecast put the gross national product at 149,500 billion yen (\$69.7 billion) for the 12 months ending March 1976, up 10 per cent in nominal terms and up 2.2 per cent in real terms from the preceding year. The government's original forecast, published last December, said nominal growth was likely to be 15.9 per cent and real growth—excluding inflation—4.3 per cent.

Although economic activity for the year as a whole is more sluggish than was first expected, the government believes the worst was over in the six months ended September.

The revised forecast said the economy will grow at a real annual rate of 6.2 per cent in the October-March period after advancing at an estimated annual pace of only 1.8 per cent in the first six months of the current fiscal year.

5.9% Inflation Expected

The Cabinet left unchanged its cost-of-living forecast, saying it still expects Japan's consumer price index to show a gain of 5.9 per cent from a year earlier at the end of March 1976.

In arriving at the new forecast for GNP, the government revised downward its initial expectations of consumer spending, corporate investment in new plant and equipment, private spending on housing, private investment in inventories and government spending on current account.

The supplementary budget draft called for a 1,370-billion-yen cut in fiscal 1976 government expenditures, which were originally budgeted at 21,290 billion yen.

The reduction mainly involves cuts in revenue sharing payments to local governments—cuts that will be made up in large part by loans to the same local authorities from national government trust fund accounts.

The supplementary budget draft also provided for new expenditures of 820 billion yen, half of which would go for public works projects and the remainder for civil servant pay raises and other purposes.

The net result was a reduction in the fiscal 1976 general account budget of 450 billion yen, bringing it to 20,840 billion yen. The proposed reduction represented the first cut in a budget in the postwar period.

In presenting the supplementary budget, the Cabinet disclosed that government revenues are expected to fall 3,390 billion yen short of initial expectations in the year ending March 1976.

To bridge the gap, the Cabinet will seek parliamentary approval to float an additional 3,480 billion yen of government bonds in the current fiscal year—the amount needed after the 450-billion-yen budget cut is taken into consideration.

The initial budget called for a deficit of only 2,000 billion yen to be covered by bonds, nearly all of which are expected to be sold by the end of October.

Thus, the government will be attempting to raise nearly 700 billion yen a month in the bond market during the November-March period, compared with 220 billion yen a month in September and October.

French, Belgian Concerns Report Profit Increases

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—S.A. Air Liquide, a major industrial gas producer, today reported first-half profits before depreciation allowances, provisions and other deductions of 126.5 million francs (\$29.5 million) against 120.1 million francs in the year-earlier period, an increase of 7.4 per cent.

The company also reported net 1974 consolidated earnings of 71.6 million francs, compared with 220.5 million francs a year earlier.

Group consolidated turnover for the whole of last year totalled 4,541 billion francs, up from 4,126 billion francs in 1973.

Brussels-Lambert Profit

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—Tax earnings at Cie. Bruxelles-Lambert rose to 339 million francs (\$80.7 million) in the first half of this year from 21 million francs a year earlier.

The major holding company with interests in banking and industry said it anticipates favorable results for the full year.

Morgan Names Hayes

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Morgan Stanley Holdings Inc. said today that Alfred Hayes, former president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, will become chairman of its Morgan Stanley International subsidiary, effective Nov. 1. He will be based in New York.

Ford Criticized for Use Of Alien Parts in Cars

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP).—The United Auto Workers criticized Ford Motor Co. today for using some foreign-built engines and transmissions in its subcompact Pinto while thousands of U.S. auto workers are on layoffs.

Ken Bannan, UAW vice-president in charge of the union's Ford department, also assailed the firm for its decision to build a minicar in Europe for sale in the United States in 1977.

Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the auto company, said last month the decision to build the minicar in West Germany or Spain was based on savings in time and capital investment.

There was no immediate comment from the company on Mr. Bannan's charges, which appeared in a UAW magazine for Ford workers.

"Instead of fighting the imports, it looks like Ford has decided to join them," said Mr. Bannan. "Such a move on their part will not only hurt their employees in this country but the economy of the nation as well."

Mike Rinaldi, president of UAW Ford Local 890, which represents more than 30,000 workers at the plant where Mustangs are built, criticized "the company's utilization of parts made at substandard wages and shipped into this country to be used in American-built cars."

Mr. Rinaldi said 75,264 four-cylinder engines for the Pinto were built in Brazil during the 1975-model run, with 700 already in 1976 models. He said the engines were shipped into this country via a circuitous route that included Jamaica and Canada.

The two union officials said they also learned transmissions for the Pinto and other subcompact cars are being built by Ford at its Bordeaux plant in France and are being received at Ford's New Jersey plant at the rate of 273 a day.

The Bordeaux plant is also supplying 1,000 transmissions a week to Ford of Canada, where Pintos are built, Mr. Bannan said.

Mr. Rinaldi said that "if Ford would come up with a better idea and end its low labor cost import policies and build the engine and transmission in the six-county Detroit area, it would put a dent in unemployment in this area and might help sell cars."

He said the import of engines and transmissions came at a time when Ford had 35,000 workers on indefinite layoffs, with 20,000 of these, having lost their recall rights already.

Union Chief Warns Exporters

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP).—Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers union, said today that a "strong side of protectionism" could be expected in the United States if foreign car sales prevent the quick recovery of the U.S. auto industry.

He told a news conference here that imported cars now comprise 20 per cent of the U.S. market, up from 15 to 18 per cent in 1974.

He said he is against raising tariffs, but the "visible" penetration by imports has led to charges that Volkswagen, British Leyland and Fiat are selling in the United States at prices lower than in their home markets.

A UAW investigation about possible dumping by Japanese automakers has reached no conclusion, Mr. Woodcock said.

Russians Buy More Grain From West

WINNIPEG, Canada, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Canadian Wheat Board said today it has negotiated the sale to the Soviet grain trading agency of 150,000 long tons of wheat, 50,000 tons of oats and 300,000 tons of barley.

The tonnage is the equivalent of about 5.8 million bushels of wheat, 3.3 million bushels of oats and 14 million bushels of barley.

Today's report brings total sales by the Wheat Board to Russia to 4.3 million tons for shipment this crop year.

Late today the Agriculture Department in Washington reported that the Soviet Union's grain harvest has suffered further setbacks and now is expected to total 170 million metric tons, the smallest since the disastrously short crop of 1972.

Officials said the revised estimate is 5 million tons below the previous forecast of 175 million tons, announced Aug. 28.

Australian Wheat

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Union has bought another 500,000 tons of wheat from Australia for delivery between January and June next year.

West Board chairman Jack Cass said the sale brought the total sold to Russia this year to 1.5 million tons. He said it was on a cash basis, but would not give figures on the value of the sale.

Sources said the new contract could be valued at Australian \$70 million (\$93 million).

Wages in Britain Drop 3 Per Cent During Quarter

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—"Real" disposable income in Britain was falling sharply even before the government introduced its summer anti-inflation measures aimed at sharply curtailing wage rises, according to government figures released today.

The figures show that disposable income in the second quarter dropped about 1 1/2 to 3 per cent from the previous quarter.

Real disposable income takes into account taxes and the rate of inflation.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson and other government officials have warned that the limit of 3 1/2 per cent wage rises announced in summer will mean considerable declines in living standards for most Britons.

The wage limit and other anti-inflation measures did not come into effect until Aug. 1.

Company Reports

Bank of New York

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Profits (millions)	A 8.48	8.77
Per share	A 1.41	1.47
Profits (millions)	B 8.38	8.66
Per share	B 1.40	1.44
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	A 26.38	23.79
Per share	A 4.33	3.97
Profits (millions)	B 26.11	22.78
Per share	B 4.19	3.96

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Colgate Palmolive

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	730.2	674.2
Profits (millions)	35.0	30.8
Per share	0.51	0.44
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	2,135.1	1,993.4
Profits (millions)	89.0	77.3
Per share	1.29	1.12

1974 figures restated.

Control Data

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	310.3	285.3
Profits (millions)	9.94	6.89
Per share	0.57	—
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	891.6	818.0
Profits (millions)	32.48	18.66
Per share	1.92	1.10

Harris Bankcorp

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Profits (millions)	A 7.34	7.51
Per share	A 1.21	1.19
Profits (millions)	B 7.31	6.79
Per share	B 1.20	1.12
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	A 21.30	19.76
Per share	A 3.50	3.26
Profits (millions)	B 21.24	19.24
Per share	B 3.49	3.19

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Midwest

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	324.2	405.6
Profits (millions)	13.69	28.14
Per share	0.52	1.12
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	923.6	1,170.0
Profits (millions)	35.92	67.12
Per share	2.05	4.01
Share diluted	1.83	3.31

Owens-Corning Fiberglas

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	237.5	231.6
Profits (millions)	14.42	10.40
Per share	0.97	0.70
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	625.5	622.0
Profits (millions)	33.90	23.67
Per share	1.61	1.38

Pittsburgh National Corp.

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Profits (millions)	A 7.05	6.96
Per share	A 1.12	1.15
Profits (millions)	B 6.36	6.64
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	A 22.09	20.35
Per share	A 3.70	3.38
Profits (millions)	B 21.06	18.81
Per share	B 3.52	3.14

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

PPG Industries

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	503.0	468.0
Profits (millions)	27.8	30.1
Per share	1.33	1.45
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,355.0	1,302.0
Profits (millions)	56.4	75.0
Per share	2.71	3.51

Raytheon

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	548.2	491.4
Profits (millions)	19.29	16.57
Per share	1.27	1.10
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,650.2	1,396.9
Profits (millions)	54.16	43.30
Per share	3.59	2.89

Union Bancorp

	1975	1974
Third Quarter		
Profits (millions)	A 3.87	5.85
Per share	A 0.33	0.50
Profits (millions)	B 3.87	5.85
Per share	B 0.33	0.50
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	A 11.15	17.26
Per share	A 0.96	1.47
Profits (millions)	B 11.37	16.20
Per share	B 0.98	1.38

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Noranda Mines' Net Plunges

Third-quarter profit of Noranda Mines fell sharply from the \$36.9 million, or \$1.74 a share, earned in the year-ago period, and well below this year's second-quarter net of \$17.3 million, or 74 cents a share. Alfred Powis, president, says that "I haven't seen our September figures yet so I can't make a close estimate, but major factors in our business through the quarter indicated a very poor earnings showing."

The factors during the quarter at the diversified metals, metal-fabricating and forest-products concern included strikes in the British Columbia forest industry that began in mid-July and metals-production cutbacks aimed at stabilizing growth of Noranda's big inventories of unsold copper, lead and zinc.

Eastern Air Lines Seeks Wage Freeze

Eastern Air Lines, beset by serious financial problems, has asked labor unions to accept a 12-month wage freeze and a no-strike pact in return for the industry's first profit-sharing plan. Frank Gorman, president, says the plan offered to the carrier's 33,000 employees would allow workers to share one-third of any profits

the firm might earn during the next five years. Eastern also offered to withdraw from the airline industry's mutual-aid pact, under which airlines grounded by strikes are paid by their competitors, if the unions accept binding arbitration. The union, vehemently opposed the pact. If employees were to accept the freeze, the airline would raise all wages 3 per cent in 1977. Eastern reported a \$2.9-million loss for the first seven months of 1975, but a \$647,000 profit for August. Earlier this year, Eastern was projecting losses of \$30 million for 1975.

Nestlé to Set Up Research Center

Nestlé Alimentana of Switzerland plans to set up a center in Brussels to conduct research on and provide information about multinational companies. The center is expected to be operational by year-end. Nestlé president Pierre Liotard Vogt says the center will not "act as an advertising agency or public relations consultancy for the multinationals." He adds that it will "attempt to reach socio-economic groups which have little familiarity with the workings of such companies." The center would attempt to encourage dialogues on the future of multinationals with such groups.

Upturn May Be Too Late for Certain Companies

Some Sectors Lagging in U.S. Recovery

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—Although government statistics leave little doubt that the overall economy is climbing back, the recovery is not uniform.

Corporate profits and personal income have rebounded from last spring's lows. Employment is rising, temporarily closed factories have reopened, and retailers are selling more autos and appliances.

Some companies have seen sales soar back above pre-recession levels while others have not. And some have watched business worsen after the general upturn began.

There is no accurate count of businesses that are still in recession. As one indicator, however, a poll of the nation's purchasing agents showed that 18 per cent of the companies had a decline in orders in September from August, and 12 per cent reported lower production. The remaining companies reported no change in orders and production between August and September.

Certain industries, such as producers of capital goods, traditionally trail economic changes by many months. Nonetheless, the laggards are important. In part this is because their sluggish business jeopardizes thousands of jobs, as well as the income of each company's owners. In addition, one or two sick major employers can prevent recovery in a whole community.

Furthermore, some of the still-depressed businesses may not live to see an order upturn. Business failures in July and August, while down from the high level of April, still were 22 per cent above a year earlier, according to Dun & Bradstreet figures.

The number of enterprises where operations are still declining is smaller than the number of firms that apparently have stabilized at a low level. Among the hardest hit in the still-sinking category are some small businesses that supply parts or services to larger manufacturers. As they complete orders placed last year, they are being forced to reduce operations because fewer new contracts are being placed, and competition is outbursting for the business that is available.

Some producers of castings and forgings from which manufacturers make parts ranging from engine blocks to golf-club heads, also are being forced to lay off employees and to idle equipment. Many producers of capital goods also are whittling away at payrolls and cutting production. The machine-tool industry received only \$737.7 million of orders in the first seven months of this year, down 53 per cent from a year earlier.

However, machine-tool producers during that period shipped \$1.65 billion of lathes, grinders, machining centers, metal-forming presses and other machines used to shape metal parts, 33 per cent more than a year earlier. Now, though, many companies have completed most of the machines on order and are cutting output.

Farm machinery, for example, is not as strong as it was earlier this year. Demand for certain types of construction equipment is softening, too. Many companies are cutting back.

Dutch Jobless Rate Up

THE HAGUE, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Dutch unemployment rose to 5.7 per cent at the end of September from 5.5 per cent in August, provisional seasonally-adjusted figures from the Ministry of Social Affairs showed. The total unemployed rose to 228,100 from 220,400 in the preceding month.

Silbert Post Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—The Senate confirmed the nomination yesterday of Earl Silbert, the original Watergate prosecutor, to be U.S. attorney here. The vote was 84 to 12.

Stock Prices Inch Ahead on Big Board

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—Stocks squeezed out a moderate gain today despite some late caution, prompted by a White House announcement that President Ford will hold a news conference this evening.

"There is a tendency for traders to pull in their horns a bit before a presidential news conference," said E.P. Hutton & Co.'s Newton Zinder.

Analysts said many investors also appeared to be waiting for the latest weekly banking figures which were released as the market closed.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 224.54, up 0.53, and advancing issues led decliners by about 785 to 540.

Volume totaled 17.7 million shares compared with 17.8 million yesterday.

Owens-Corning Fiberglass climbed 3 1/8 to 34 after coming in with improved third-quarter profits.

Also advancing following a higher net were Raytheon up 1

House Panel Seeks End Of Alien Investors Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The House Ways and Means Committee said yesterday it has agreed to lift the 30-per-cent withholding tax on foreigners receiving income from investments in U.S. stocks, bonds or bank deposits.

The committee's move would apply unless foreigners own 10 per cent or more of a U.S. company's assets.

The decision could save foreign investors about \$165 million next year, and \$340 million by 1979—if it becomes law.

U.S. Wants Foreign Capital

The Treasury said it supported lifting the tax as a way to attract foreign capital.

The foreign tax plan was attached to a bill that generally tightens up on loopholes in the nation's tax laws. The overall bill, not yet completed, would have to pass the full House and the Senate before becoming law.

Generally, bond interest and stock dividends that go to non-resident aliens or foreign corporations are subject to a 30-per-cent withholding tax.

There is an exemption to this tax on interest from banks, but this would expire unless Congress extends the exemption before Dec. 31, 1976.

Foreigners invested about \$4.8 billion in U.S. securities in 1973—excluding government issues—but investment fell to about \$2.1 billion last year.

There is currently an exemption from the tax for foreign

government investments, including foreign central banks.

In some cases, where there are treaties between the United States and other countries, the withholding tax is reduced and in some cases nullified.

The elimination of this tax has been pushed by the Ford administration, stock exchanges and many Wall Street investors, asserting it will attract considerable investment into the nation's capital markets.

Opponents argue that this would be tantamount to giving foreigners a free tax ride on the same investments on which some Americans have to pay hefty taxes. They further contend that other governments would get the taxes the U.S. government used to get.

German Prices Rise by 0.3%

WIESBADEN, W. Germany, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's retail price index rose 0.3 percent last month to 134.6 (1970 equals 100). The index was up 5.7 per cent from September 1974, the Federal Statistics Office reported today. In July and August, the index had risen 6.4 and 5.9 per cent, respectively, from the year-ago periods.

Also active were Syntex, up 3.8 to 34 1/4, McCulloch Oil, up 1/4 to 1 1/4, Nolex, down 1 3/8 to 7 5/8, and Champion Homebuilders, unchanged at 23 3/4.


Bonds closed firm, with government coupons ending the session up to 6 3/32 higher and corporates closing around 1 1/4 point higher.

Dealers said today's gains basically reflected a continuation of yesterday's uptrend and activity was limited ahead of the release of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's weekly banking statistics tonight.

In Chicago, wheat futures traded in a weak range through most of the session on the Board of Trade but rallied in the closing minutes and closed with a gain of 3 cents a bushel.

Soybeans, corn and oats prices were irregular, soybean meal gained about \$1.50 a ton while soybean oil advanced some 30 points.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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ADVERTISMENT ADVERTISMENT

Flash... Paris Bourse							OCT. 9, 1975	(In French France)	
COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE OCT. 9	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD* (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 72 '73 '74	SHIRTS- OUTS (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	379 - 354	364	357 - 347	4	4.1	48.90 - 46.63 - 87.14c	7,758	Stapped up energy exploration. France and abroad. In 1974.
BIC	Pers. articles	749 - 493	545	538 - 528	20	1.2	29.36 - 29.55 - 27.60c	1,800	1st sem. consol. turnover at equal exchange rates: +13.5%.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	780 - 402	625	615 - 587	12	3.2	42.58 - 47.50 - 50.73c	608	1st sem. consol. turnover: 992 mt. (+137%). Foreign sales strong.
BSN - GERYAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	649 - 378	501	486 - 476	18	5.8	87 - 102 - 28.30c	2,233	Same dividend (Fr. 25.30) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS...	Holding	209 - 172	176.50	181 - 175	10	2.8	9.30 - 9.50 - 16.9%	1,264	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1972/1974.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	159.50 - 70.50	149.50	145.50 - 138.70	13	4.5	6.68 - 9.74 - 11.18	1,653	450 Fr. dividend for 1974 is paid as of July 9.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	779.50 - 117	777	175 - 173.50	17	4.0	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.26	3,448	Net profit 1st sem. '75 = 50,266,008 Fr. (+53.9%). New issue pending.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	126 - 101.50	117.50	118.20 - 117.50	17	5.1	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	3,881	CIC Group net consolidated profits for 1974 = 67,258,000 Fr.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	189.50 - 152.68	163.70	165 - 163	6	4.7	9.22 - 15.58 - 28.13c	2,947	First semester '75 consolidated turnover = 3,900 million Fr.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	214.90 - 124.90	208.50	203 - 200	—	4.3	(non significant)	2,193	SOVAC (100% S.A.J. '74 net income (C): 52.2 MF (+12.7) per European share.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	358.20 - 169	370	355 - 347.50	16	4.3	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,498	Net profit of 21.67 MF (+24.54) net reserves = 51.63 MF profit margin.
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	163 - 80.68	729	125.50 - 124.50	2	8.1	27.85 - 47.65 - 66.21c	13,899	New Indonesian oilfield begins output, anticipated at 2 million tons/year.
GENER. DE FONDERIE	Mec. cons.	226 - 127	185	180 - 178.90	6	6.8	25.15 - 41.19 - 30	963	'74 net dividend of 12.60 Fr. (same as '73) to be paid as of July 13.
IMETAL	Aluminum	77.90 - 72.20	77.50	79.05 - 77	4	3.8	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.99c	7,944	(Metal) '74 net dividend of Fr. 81 to be paid as of July 9.
LMT (Motériel Tél.)	Electric.	2725 - 1400	2530	2295 - 2430	41	1.6	54.57 - 64.24 - 62.29	786	Since 1971, LMT's shareline installation in Greece total 168,000.
LYON-DES EAUX	Utilities	509 - 303	488	484.50 - 481.50	23	2.3	26.73 - 19.87 - 21.28	1,680	'74 net dividend of 16 Fr. (+12.67%) to be paid as of July 7.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverages	392 - 412	387	574 - 563	18 a	1.2	23.80 - 31.77 - —	3,156	—
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	184 - 122	167	167.50 - 167	7	6.6	18.85 - 21.52 - 23.72c	10,160	1974 net profit: 23.75 Fr. per share. Sharecup value: 365 Fr. net share.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin.)	158 - 121.10	143.50	143.50 - 148.50	—	4.8	(non significant)	3,485	Exchange offer of 2 Paternelle shares for 1 A.S.P. share until Oct. 6.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	73 - 58.50	64.50	66 - 64	10	7.8	4.35 - 11.71 - 6.32	2,823	S. dividend for '74 (2.00 Fr. in '73) will be paid as of July 10, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLMA	Chem. min.	127.70 - 97.50	103	100.10 - 98	3	9.1	10.20 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,162	PUC-MITSUBISHI-SUMITOMO for the uranium prospecting.
FERRIER	Bever. Sp.	158 - 101.80	108.50	104.40 - 101.30	9 a	3.9	8.94 - 11.45 - —	5,254	—
PEUGEOT	Holding	289.90 - 133	266	275 - 271	7	3.2	68.26 - 71.94 - 38.94c	6,002	1st sem. 1975 turnover = 1,651 MF (+20.2%) share until Oct. 6.
REDOUTE	Mail order	899 - 325	600	595 - 590	17	3.0	30.82 - 36.94 - 35.87c	922	March-April '75 consolidated turnover = 1,659 MF (+4.9%).
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmaceut.	325 - 222	245	237 - 233.10	7	3.7	13.85 - 28.72 - 37.64c	3,058	1st sem. '75 turnover = 1,651 MF (+20.2%) share until Oct. 6.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1998 - 1210	1638	1630 - 1598	28	1.4	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.26	201	'74 total dividend of Fr. 34.50 (Fr. 20 in '73) to be paid as of Aug. 20.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	265 - 185	242	239.50 - 238	4	6.2	48.14 - 55.36 - 54c	9,769	Marger SUEZ and St 11004 owned New Banque de l'Indochine et la Suez.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1018 - 760	837	848 - 826	22	1.7	26.61 - 34.03 - 37.25	798	Net dividend of 14 Fr. for '74 (11 Fr. in '73) to be paid as of July 1.

* Tax profit net included.

C Consolidated.

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Boston Sending Tiant Against Gullett in Opener

Series to Start Tomorrow at Fenway

OSTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—It will be a million motions, pitching into the more conventional Gullett of Cincinnati when Red Sox and the Reds open 1975 baseball World Series at Fenway Park Saturday.

Tiant was an 18-game winner last season and a powerful three-hitter last season Saturday when Red Sox began their defense of the A's.

His unorthodox pitching motion could cause a controversy in series. Cincinnati manager Sparky Anderson insists that it's routine constitutes a balk, if the National League umpires assigned to the series agree. He could be plenty of howling. Gullett, a hard-throwing left-hander, won 15 games for the Reds but missed a large chunk of the season because of a knee thumb. He also pitched in the opening game of the National League playoffs.

Loaded With Batters
Boston and Cincinnati both led awesome in sweeping in respective playoff series. The teams are loaded with batters who can take advantage that close left field fence at Fenway.

Joe Rose will be at third base for the Reds. His switch from field was the turning point in the season for the team that is its first 40 games but then a 12-2 win to 88 of the remainder.

Joe Rose will be at third base for the Reds. His switch from field was the turning point in the season for the team that is its first 40 games but then a 12-2 win to 88 of the remainder.

Speaky Joe Morgan
Besides Rose, the Cincinnati infield has sure-handed Dave Concepcion at shortstop, speedy Morgan at second and power Tony Perez at first.

The Reds almost traded Perez this winter. They were seeking third baseman, but the deal didn't come off. And it was the best swap Cincinnati never made. Always one of the top catchers in the game, Perez led 282 with 20 homers and 9 RBIs.

Tower of Strength
The shortstop is Rick Burleson, who batted .262 but was a tower of strength in the field. At second base the Red Sox use Denny McLain, a California, veteran who is to life when he was traded to Boston in 1974.

Red Sox infield has George Frazier at shortstop, center and Ken Griffey in left. All three have powerful arms and Griffey's average of .7 was the lowest of the three. Outfield includes center der Fred Lynn, whose .331 average, 21 homers and 106 RBIs he has a prime candidate for American League's rookie MVP award.

Captain Hook
Besides Gullett, the Reds' starting pitchers include Jack Billingham, a 15-game winner who did work in the playoffs; Gary Carter, who won 15 games; and manager Anderson may have best bullpen in baseball still only isn't shy about going to win veterans Pedro Borbon, Clay Carroll and Willie Mays.

That's why I went in on that wild pitch in the fifth. Possibly



ON THE MOVE—Two who know how to turn the bases, Joe Morgan of the Reds (above), racing around third during a playoff game, and Carl Yastrzemski of Boston (below), taking a handshake after hitting a playoff homer.



'Yaz' Needed Rest and Made Sure He Got It

By Kenneth Denlinger

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 9 (WP)—What Carl Yastrzemski wanted most after wrecking the A's was neither a forum nor a monument. After as satisfying a series as one could imagine—when his every skill came sharply into focus—after being doused with gallons of champagne and beer and answering the same questions dozens of times, Carl Yastrzemski, 36, simply wanted a place to rest.

"My shoulder is sore from sliding after that ball of (Reggie) Jackson's, my legs are sore from running," he said. "You can go like hell in a short series, but if we had to go at it tomorrow there's no way I could go like this. I'm hurting a little."

The Red Sox will not go at it again until Sunday because of what Yastrzemski did in three days to the former wild clumps, with his, but said his glove, his arms, legs and mind. It could not have come at a more opportune time.

These three days make up for the last seven weeks," he said, referring to a late slump that led, among other things, to a Boston newspaper asking a question in very large type: "What Is Yaz Doing Bating Third?"

Right now the answer is: bating .387, with three runs scored and two runs batted in. And playing splendidly at his former position, left field, the one he chose to avoid during the regular season because it drains him so.

So much of Yastrzemski's brilliance is not reflected in the box scores, although those numbers alone would easily earn him most valuable-player honors for the American League playoffs. Let him touch the highlights:

I shouldn't have, because the ball didn't go very far from the catcher. But I've got to take it to 'em every game I get."

Now for the play most of the A's and nearly all his teammates still fail to believe, that eighth-inning drive across the grass in left-center that kept Reggie Jackson's hit from scoring more than one run and set up an inning-ending double play with the Red Sox lead cut to two runs.

"Caught in Webbing"
"When I dove for the ball, I honestly thought I had no chance to keep it from going through," he said. "I still don't know how I reached it. But it caught in the webbing of the glove. Some thing, I can't really explain what, took over."

In Jackson's mind, though, that was not necessarily Yastrzemski's best play on him. Jackson opted for the throw in the fourth that turned a probable double into a single and out at second.

"There's nobody in the game who throws me out but him," said Jackson. "He's the best outfielder in baseball."

So the Red Sox upset the logic of the playoffs and kept the A's to a mere three straight world titles. Their left-handed hitters smacked the good A's left-handed

pitchers, Ken Holtzman and Vida Rube; their defense made the plays that the Oakland defense was supposed to make. While "Yaz" burned up left field, Claude Watson kept right.

The biggest error may have occurred in the spring, though, when Charles Finley let the Catfish, Jim Hunter, off the hook. Oakland's margin for error always had been quite thin, and a pitcher of Hunter's stature in a short series is worth whatever Finley needed to pay to keep him.

On Business
Finley was in New York, "on business," and he watched the A's demise on television, presumably near a phone that would allow him to manipulate his manager and players one last time.

Cincinnati Starting Left-Hander Despite That Fenway Park Wall

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT)—In the World Series that opens Saturday, the inanimate might be as much a factor as the animate. Out there in left field at Fenway Park is the wall, tall and green and inviting for right-handed hitters, the most controversial area of the venerable 82-year-old playground where the Boston Red Sox entertain and/or frustrate their loyalists; almost all over Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium is the turf, smooth and green and inviting for groundball singles, the most controversial area of the most five-year-old cylinder where the Reds have developed their machine-like precision.

Through all the World Series of the past, the Red Sox never played the Reds but now they will. Already the Reds are thinking about the wall, already their right-handed hitters are measuring it in their minds—315 feet down the line, 37 feet high, just a long flyball into the screen stop it for a home run. Already the Reds manager, Sparky Anderson, is talking as if he were about to fight a prehistoric monster.

Left-Hander to Start
"I've never seen the wall," he was saying yesterday. "I've never been to Fenway."

And already the wall is influencing Sparky's thinking. Even though any manager in his right mind would prefer not to start left-handed pitchers in Fenway Park, he has declared that a left-handed pitcher, Don Gullett, will start the opening game.

That's understandable because Don Gullett is Cincinnati's pitcher—even if only one left-handed pitcher defeated the Red Sox in Fenway Park this season. Gullett is Cincinnati's most effective pitcher is Fred Norman, also a left-hander. Too bad, Fred.

"In the second game," Sparky Anderson said, "I'll use a right-hander, probably Jack Billingham, maybe Gary Nolan."

That's how the wall piques a visiting manager, even before the visiting manager has even seen it. And that's why the wall is one of the scenic wonders of baseball.

But, like other scenic wonders, the wall is among baseball's endangered species because the old ballparks slowly are disappearing.

No Infield Dirt
Progress has leveled the others, as in Cincinnati where Crocker Field, with its grass slope in front of the outfield fence, was replaced by its artificial surface. There is no infield dirt there, only patches of dirt about the size of a sandbox at each base for sliding purposes. The infield looks more like a worn billiard table than a baseball diamond.

When the World Series shifts to Cincinnati Tuesday night, the turf will create a psychological problem for the Red Sox infielders—how deep should they play, how fast will groundballs scot through to the outfield? But for the first two games, and possibly for the

sixth and seventh, the wall will intrude on the Reds thinking. If for no other reason than that they'll be trying not to think about it.

"The biggest mistake we can make," Sparky Anderson said, "is to look at the wall and think about it. Just swing the bats like we always do. That's easy to say, but harder to do."

What makes it harder to do it is that every time Sparky Anderson reminds the Reds to forget about the wall, he's also reminding them that the wall is there. But don't underestimate his ability to win games and influence players. Perhaps the most difficult task for the manager of a team that won its division by 20 games is to generate enthusiasm during the final weeks of the season as a prelude to the playoffs.

But he did it, with the advice and consent of Merv Rettenmund, a reserve outfielder who was a member of the Baltimore Orioles that won 109 games during the 1969 season but then lost the World Series to the Mets in five games. Several weeks ago Rettenmund was concerned that the Reds would flatten out, and he mentioned it to his teammates. The next day, when Sparky Anderson entered the clubhouse, his teammates started shouting.

On the Spot
"Tell him, Merv," they were yelling. "Go tell Sparky what you told us."

On the spot now, Rettenmund walked into the manager's private office.

"We won by 19 in 1969," Rettenmund said of the Orioles that year, "and when we went into the playoffs, we took the Mets lightly. Maybe they wouldn't be as easy as we thought, but we took them lightly. I've seen it happen so I don't want to see it happen again."

Sparky Anderson understood. During the final weeks, he kept the Reds enthused and sharp by using two different players in almost every game. Instead of flattening out, the Big Red machine speeded up and swept the Pittsburgh Pirates in three games. They could win the World Series in five games. Not even the wall will stop them.

Palmer, Jacklin Like Extraterritorial Rights

By Bernard Kirsch

SAINT-NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 9 (DHT)—Once again Arnold Palmer and Tony Jacklin have found sanctuary on foreign soil.

Palmer, a nonwinner in the United States for almost three seasons, today shot a 3-under-par 69 to lead after one round of the Lannoch Trophy as he searched for his third triumph of the season in Europe. Jacklin, playing a relaxed round which ended with champagne, shot a 70 for second place in the friendly surroundings of the 7,038-yard-long golf course here in the western suburbs of Paris.

where he doesn't have to pay any taxes.

Trailing the duo, both former winners of the U.S. and British Opens, were Spaniard Severiano Ballesteros, 71; American Larry Wadkins, 72; Australian Bob Shearer, 73; South African Gary Player, 73; last year's winner, Billy Casper of the United States, 75, and 15-time French champion Jean Garaisalde, also 75.

All eight golfers were invited to this \$40,000 event, and Palmer and Jacklin accepted the invitations with big smiles.

Jacklin gladly accepts invitations anywhere there is a \$17,000 first-place prize, except to England.

"Somebody once told me that if I'm ever in flight to Paris, and for any reason the plane is diverted to London, I'll just go somewhere else," said Jacklin, who is "in exile" from the tax demands of Britain and now makes his home on the island of Jersey.

Jacklin said that the British government wanted him to pay taxes on his world earnings, not only his makings in Britain, "which would have meant a 98-per-cent tax on my earnings."

"Oy, oy, oy," said Jacklin.

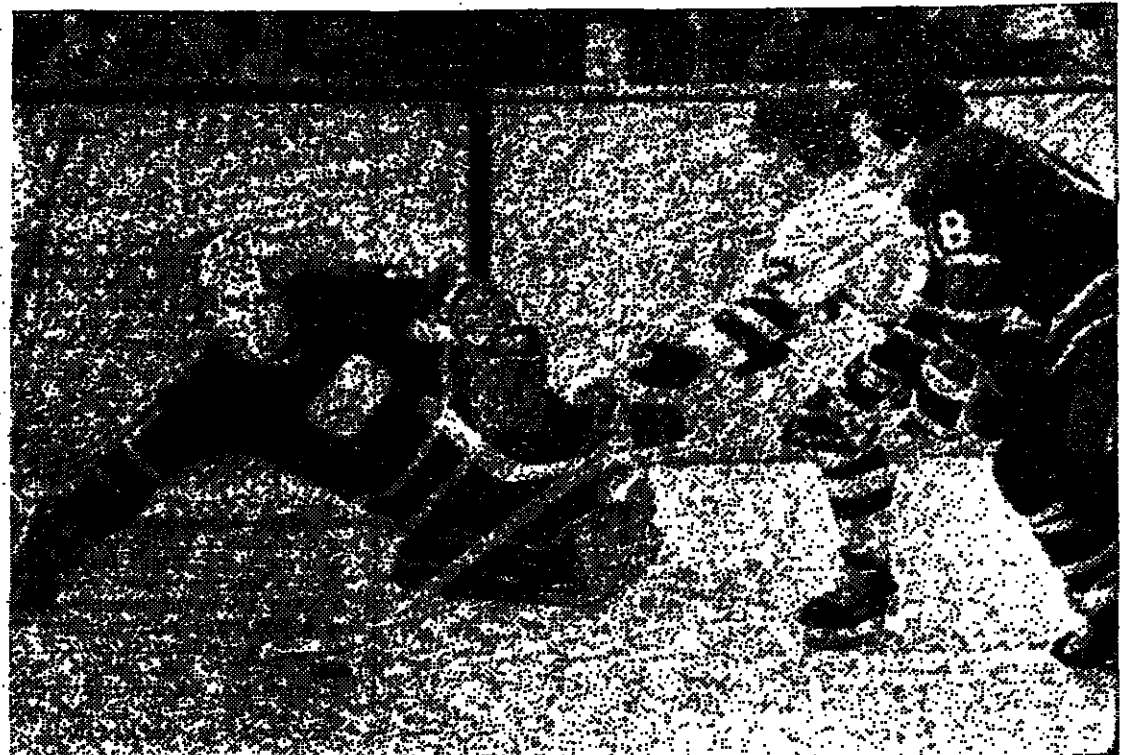
But while Jacklin successfully made his escape, he was also forced to leave the English tour, where he has his greatest success, for the United States, where he hasn't won for more than five years, or for Continental European tournaments, where the purses are usually meager.

"I guess I'm finally benefiting from months of the American tour," said the 31-year-old Englishman, who won the first Lannoch Trophy in 1970. "I had no place else to go but the U.S. tour, and at times I thought it was really stupid for me."

"But sometimes the fruits of golf don't come until much later, and maybe all the U.S. tournaments are making me play better now," he said.

Like Jacklin, Palmer, 46, the man responsible for making golf a spectator sport, has found the tough U.S. competition helping him here. Palmer said he was playing "as well as I've been doing in a couple months" and showed it by shooting six birdies, although three of them were offset by bogies as he tired on the final nine.

"Maybe I play good in Europe because I don't get involved in



STICKHANDLERS—Minnesota's Dennis Hex tall zooms in for a clear shot on Vancouver goalie Gary Smith, but Vancouver defeneman John Grinsdale lifts Hextall's stick.

As 12 Teams Begin NHL Season

Canadiens' Power Routs Seals, 9-0

MONTREAL, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Guy Lafleur, Jacques Lemaire, Jim Roberts and Bob Gainey each scored twice last night to lead the Montreal Canadiens to a 9-0 victory over the Los Angeles Kings behind Ken Dryden's perfect net-tending. It was the season-opener for both teams.

Lafleur's first goal at 8:11 of the opening period gave Montreal a 1-0 lead. Yvan Cournoyer and Lemaire followed with power-play goals in the same period to bring the score to 3-0.

After a scoreless second period, the Canadiens broke out for six more goals against Los Angeles goalie Rogie Vachon in the final period.

Canucks 2, North Stars 2
At Bloomington, Minn., a third-period goal by Gerry O'Flaherty gave Vancouver a 3-2 victory over Minnesota to spoil the Stars' home opener and Ted Harris's coaching debut.

O'Flaherty's goal, at 15:06 of the period, came after North Stars goalie Cesare Maniago broke his stick trying to clear

the puck. Left with only a stub he was unable to stop O'Flaherty's shot from point-blank range. Despite the loss, the Stars played a spirited, exciting game. Lou Nanne opened the scoring in the first period, taking a centering pass from Ernie Hicke and lifting it over sprawled goalie Gary Smith. Vancouver evened the score in the second period, but the North Stars went back into the lead on a Dennis Hextall power-play goal at 4:37 of the third period.

Don Lever brought Vancouver back five minutes later. But the North Stars were not out of it until O'Flaherty's goal.

Golden Seals 4, Flames 3
At Atlanta, Bob Murdoch drove in a slapshot from 15 feet inside the blue line on a second-period power play for the winning goal as California defeated Atlanta 4-3.

Atlanta took a 2-0 lead in the first period on goals by Curt Bennett and Tom Lysak. California's first goal was scored by Larry Patey. Lysak's second goal of the night in the second

period made it 3-1 Atlanta. Ralph Klassen scored on a rebound and Dave Gardner fired a slapshot past both the defensemen and goalie Dan Bouchard to tie the game at 3-3.

Murdoch's winning goal came at 12:41 of the second period with Barry Gibbs sitting out an Atlanta penalty.

Rangers 2, Black Hawks 2
At New York, Rick Middleton, the Rangers' leading exhibition scorer, banged in a rebound on a power play midway through the third period to give New York a 2-2 tie with Chicago in the 50th NHL season-opener for both clubs.

Middleton knocked in the rebound of Rod Gilbert's shot 25 seconds after he was held by John Marks to create New York's one-man advantage.

Former World Hockey Association player Bobby Sheehan had scored a breakthrough goal at 5:30 of the final period to give the Hawks a temporary 2-1 advantage.

After a scoreless first period, Bill Fairbairn opened the scoring for New York. Although the Rangers kept the pressure on thereafter, outshooting the Hawks 16-9, Ivan Boldirev put in a Dick Redmond rebound at 16:44 on a power play.

Blues 1, Red Wings 1
At Detroit, left-wing Bill Loeche scored with just 1:55 remaining to give Detroit a 1-1 tie with St. Louis.

The goal offset Chuck Leffley's score 5:05 into the final period. St. Louis held a 27-12 edge in shots on goal through the first two periods but the game was scoreless thanks largely to the goaltending of Jim Rutherford of Detroit. The Blues had a 34-19 edge in shots for the game.

Scouts 1, Islanders 1
At Kansas City Mo., center Guy Charron scored a first-period goal for Kansas City and wing Billy Harris tied the score in the second for New York as the Scouts and the Islanders played to a 1-1 draw.

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Reds Are Made 5-6 Favorites

RENO, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Harrah's Reno-Tahoe racebook has installed the Cincinnati Reds as 5-6 favorites to win Saturday's opening game of the World Series.

It made the Reds 2-3 favorites to win the best-of-seven series, although the first two games will be played in Boston.

The third, fourth and fifth games are scheduled in Cincinnati Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights. If sixth and seventh games are necessary, they will be played in Boston.

Veck Buying Team Again

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Bill Veck and a group of associates have made a tentative agreement to buy the Chicago White Sox, the American Baseball League club has announced.

No price was disclosed and further details were unavailable. It had been reported in recent days that owner John Alyn had been talking about selling the club to Veck, who owned the Sox from 1959, when they won the AL pennant, to 1961, when he sold the team because of his poor health.

Art Buchwald

S-1 and Hanky-Panky

WASHINGTON—Melbrow, who heads up a large government bureau in Washington, was being the federal bureaucracy has been getting lately.

He told me, "Every time you pick up the paper you see where some Senate or congressional committee is investigating hanky-panky in the government. If it isn't the FBI breaking into people's homes, it's the CIA refusing to obey a presidential order. One day someone is blowing the whistle on the Agriculture Department for shipping rotten grain abroad, and the next day they talk about high officials in the Pentagon taking free hunting leases from Northrop Aviation. I tell you all this stuff is giving the government a bad name."



Buchwald

"I hate to see the U.S. government get a bad name," I told Melbrow.

"I don't see why the public has to know every little mistake we make," Melbrow said. "You can't have a smooth-running federal system if government officials are going to be called on the carpet because of incompetence and violations of the law. Sure, there is stupidity and fraud in government, but does everybody have to know about it?"

"I shouldn't think so," I said. "I'd rather believe that government officials have the best interests of the country at heart, and if they err it's just because they're human."

"There was a time," said Melbrow, "when we could operate

without people finding out what we were doing. If we made mistakes we were the only ones who knew about it."

"How did you do it?" I asked. "By classifying every document that came across our desk. The idea of classifying documents was not only to protect national security, but also to make sure nobody outside a department would find out what we were up to."

"What a foolproof system," I said.

"Yes, except that in every branch of government there are now people on the lower levels who have been leaking classified documents to the press. They are trying to make their superior look stupid," Melbrow said fiercely.

"But that's treason!" I exclaimed.

"Of course it is. A classified document is a holy writ that must be guarded with a bureaucrat's life. Once it is made public our enemies, domestic and foreign, can make hay with it."

"But there is a new breed of employee who believes everything the government does is the public's business. If we have a billion-dollar overrun on an airplane, he thinks the American people should know about it. If the administration is keeping a secret list of political enemies, he'll pass it on to Jack Anderson. He has no loyalty to the people who pay his salary."

"The finks," I said. "What can be done about these people?"

"There is now a bill in Congress called S-1 which will take care of these rats. The bill provides for a prison term and fine for any government employee who hands over a classified document to an unauthorized person. If I give you a paper that reveals a government secret, I can go to jail. Even if I give it to a congressman I can go to jail."

"That's fantastic. You mean Congress is considering a bill to keep the public from finding out what their government is up to?"

"Correct," said Melbrow. "With S-1 you will never have another Watergate scandal, a Lookheed overrun hearing, a Pentagon Papers revelation or an IRS investigation. We'll have clean government for the first time in our history."

"I wish you think Congress will vote for S-1?" I asked.

"Why not? If they're dumb enough to propose it, they're dumb enough to pass it."

French Act to Arrest Champagne Sales' Dip

PARIS, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Champagne grape growers have decided to limit output and prices in a bid to halt a decline in sales.

Grape prices will be cut by nearly 30 per cent and a limit of 7.5 tons a hectare has been set on the amount of grapes that growers can sell for the production of champagne, the French Agriculture Ministry reported.

The ministry said that in the first six months of this year fell by more than half.

Mailer—The Ezzard Charles of Literature

By Stan Isaacs

NEW YORK—Norman Mailer has been a public personality since 1948 when his first book, "The Naked and the Dead," was hailed as the great World War II novel, and Mailer became a prime contender to write the Great American Novel.

At 52, he is now America's Famous Writer, but his fame has rested not so much on his fiction as on his journalism and his outrageous public behavior. Married five times—he stabbed one of his wives (who survived and later dropped charges against him)—he has gone through stages of drug experimentation, public brawling and drunken buffoonery that have made him an aging enfant terrible. He also has been a leading radical spokesman, and has written books of notable journalism, one of which, "The Armies of the Night," earned him a Pulitzer Prize. Other books, like the scantly researched biography of Marilyn Monroe, are regarded by his critics as rip-offs worthy of the money-grubber they say Mailer has become.

Mailer lives in Stockbridge, Mass., with his fifth wife. He was in New York recently to talk about his new book, "The Fight," an account of Muhammad Ali's victory over George Foreman in Zaire last year. He was interviewed in the offices of his publisher, Little, Brown.

Q: What do you think has been your best period as a writer?

Mailer: Ah, let's see, from about 1954 to about 1970. I wrote a lot of books in that period. You know, some of my best books are in that period. I started "An American Dream" in September of '63. So let's say from September of '63 through to about, well, I don't know, the middle of 1970 when I finished "A Fire on the Mountain."

Q: What's been your worst period as a writer?

Mailer: The worst period was after "Barbary Shore." After "Naked and the Dead." I really had about seven very slow years in which I wrote "Barbary Shore" and "The Deer Park." All I wrote in seven years were those two novels. And each one I just pulled out my liver writing "Deer Park." It got that bad.

Q: In your new book, "The Fight," you quote George Foreman calling you the champion of writers. Do you think you're the champion of writers?

Mailer: Well, if I am it would be only for two reasons. One is someone else thinks I'm a champion. The other thing is I wouldn't consider myself a great champ at all compared to the champs of the past. I'm like the equivalent of an Ezzard Charles, if you will.

Q: Ezzard Charles in relation to Jack Dempsey or Joe Louis?

Mailer: Yeah, as a Charles is to Dempsey

or Louis or Muhammad Ali. I'm like a minor champ.

Q: With whom do you rank yourself from a literary standpoint?

Mailer: Well, like Charles in relation to Hemingway or Faulkner or Melville or Hawthorne. There's so many great American writers.

Q: At a writing conference recently, Joseph Heller said, "I think more good novels are being written by Americans now than ever before in the history of the world. There are too many good writers now for anybody but literary critics to keep up with."

Mailer: Not a bad remark. I think there are a great number of novels being written at the next to the highest level. There are many more than at the time of the "Great Gatsby" or "A Farewell to Arms" were being written. Then I think there were a few novels that really emerged, just stupendous novels. And below that category quite a way. You know, there weren't that many good books near that. Now you've got writers—I don't think there's a single writer around who's as great as Hemingway, Faulkner and probably even Fitzgerald. And maybe there's nobody around who's even as great as Thomas Wolfe and (John) Dos Passos. But then below that rank you've got all those writers, (Gael) Bellow, (John) Updike, Heller, name 10 writers including myself, and more. And then under that 10 you've got a hundred or two hundred writers that any number of people will say are better than the first 10. But there's nobody around anyone will say is better than Hemingway; nobody around is better than Faulkner, we're not even near that line. We're just not doing what they were doing. I've been doing a lot of reading of Henry Miller because I'm going to do a small piece, a preface to an anthology of his stuff, and he's a great writer.

Q: John Updike wrote, "Mailer has abandoned fiction as a form of truth-seeking. He has become a 'pamphleteer.'"

What's your reaction to that kind of thing?

Mailer: I think Updike said it in a weak moment of spleen. I've had a few of them myself. I don't take it too seriously. I haven't abandoned the novel. I've written 100,000 words of a new novel that's coming up—500,000 words. And I've never felt in my mind it's a matter of abandoning the novel. I thought I'd come to a point where I really needed years in which I wouldn't necessarily write novels because I find them very hard to write. And they get harder all the time. I mean I could sit down and tell a story easily enough that would run for two or three hundred pages. But to tell a story that would really satisfy what I feel is necessary to a novel is something else all together. I mean, I have a mystique about novels.

Q: Once I told you that your novels were not as significant as your journalism and

that perhaps you should stick to journalism.

Mailer: I think it's a legitimate criticism. You see, I don't take journalism as seriously as a novel, for one reason. Which is, I've always found it (journalism) easy. And I have terrible trouble with a novel's story. Characters come to me, situations, descriptions, but the story kills me. Because in a novel, you know, you've got to decide whether your character gets out of the bed and turns left when they get up in the morning or turns right. And you have to keep making those decisions all through the book. And you make a wrong decision, you can ruin your novel. What I love about journalism, what makes it easy for me, is that I have the story. If I'd written this as a novel, "The Fight," I'd have to decide does Foreman win or Ali. I'd lose six months deciding who wins. So, you know, there it is. Ali won, isn't that marvelous. But you know, it's a marvelous story told that way.

Q: Can you say anything about what the novel's about?

Mailer: Well, a false story got out that it was the story of a Jewish family from the time of the pyramids to the future of the spaceship. And that's all wrong. What it is—a portion of the book starts in Egypt in the 26th dynasty—about 1500 B.C. and there's also a portion of that takes place in a spaceship. There's also a small portion of the book that has to do with a Jewish family about 40 years ago, 50 years ago—about the time of "Ragtime"—Ed Doctorow's book. I haven't been able to read "Ragtime" for just that reason. I'm going to cover the same period pretty much. These are just three of the parts of it, but there's going to be a great deal of it that's contemporary. But I like to stick with something that has a lot to do with the structure of, oh, I don't know, the way time works. It's really going to be, to a certain extent, a full cyclical work, if that isn't too pompous. Novelists are really very funny creatures. There's something really spooky about writing novels, because you're creating a world from just a half life. The characters become real in your mind as you write. And you live with them and sleep with them, and even talk to them at a certain point, for they exist within you.

Q: If you were Norman Mailer the critic, what would you think of Norman Mailer the writer? You've got a body of work to deal with. What would you say about him?

Mailer: I could deal severely with Mailer's limitations. But I don't want to answer it because I feel those critics out there are good enough without me helping them. I don't want to point out what I consider my flaws because they haven't quite hit them yet. I have what I consider a few flaws I haven't really gotten up to yet and I really don't want to accelerate that process. Let them discover my flaws on their own.



BIRTHDAY GREETINGS—Andy Devine, left, gets congratulations on his 70th birthday from his friend and star in many films, John Wayne. The party for 1,100 place in an Anaheim, Calif., hotel this week.

PEOPLE: U.S. Archbishop Withdrawing Support for Ali Rally

Citing Muhammad Ali's marital problems, the Archbishop of New Orleans has withdrawn his support for a youth rally that the boxing champion is supposed to attend in the Superdome on Oct. 14. "The Catholic Church has always been a very strong proponent of the sanctity of marriage," the Most Rev. Philip Hannan wrote in a letter, "and I need not detail how the actions related in the newspapers... concerning the marital difficulties of Muhammad Ali make it imperative that the church not be associated with an activity that features him."

Francine Gillet, 55, in Saratoga, Fla., for an exhibition of her paintings, was asked how she had attracted such men as Pablo Picasso, with whom she lived, and Dr. Jonas Salk, to whom she is now married. Said she: "I was as interesting as they were."

A 34-year-old American who has spent half his life in a commune near Peking may soon be allowed to join relatives in the United States, a missionary said in Hong Kong Thursday. Eskil Albertson, field superintendent of the Swedish Alliance Mission for Hong Kong and Macao, said that Daniel Kelly, the youngest son of a former U.S. missionary doctor and his Chinese wife, was sent to a commune near Peking at the age of 17 after an abortive attempt to escape to Hong Kong. Albertson said that Kelly applied for a U.S. passport that recently the Chinese government had for the first time issued Kelly to send letters to his sister in the U.S. "I hope," said Albertson, "that U.S. President Ford will visit China later this year and Mr. Kelly's request will be granted."

Yoko Ono, wife of ex-Beatle John Lennon, gave birth today to an 8-pound 10-ounce Sean Ono Lennon, their second child. Lennon's 35th birthday was celebrated in New York City. Lennon calls his son "all-American boy."

A family-approved move to Franklin D. Roosevelt was made by the current New York City officials said today that the city cannot give its \$2 million toward "bold and massive" New memorial to F.D.R. And by of the \$4.4-million money planned for Roosevelt Island in the East River, said that a donation of \$1.9 million may only way of saving it. One official said that if the city to go through with its plans employees being fired to balance the budget "might down here (City Hall) and us."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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